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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 164--79th Congress

Chapter 332--1st Session

S. 1270

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 164

C. C. C.; SUBSIDIES. Authorizes CCC to expend for subsidy payments with respect to certain agricultural commodities and products thereof such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, but not to exceed with respect to (1) livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000; (2) wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and (3) butter and butter fat, \$100,000,000. Reduces RFC subsidy payments for meat, butter, and flour by the amounts expended by CCC for such subsidies. Permits RFC subsidies now being paid on processed foods, meat, butter, and flour to be paid, if desirable, instead with respect to raw commodities, livestock, butter fat, and wheat.

### INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 1270

June 30, 1945	This bill originated in the Conference Report on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1945, but was struck out of the bill by the Conferees.
July 16, 1945	S. 1270 introduced by Senator O'Mahoney. Referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. Print of bill as referred to Committee.
July 17, 1945	Senate Committee reported S. 1270 with amendment. Senate Report 465. Print of bill as reported.
July 19, 1945	Debated and passed Senate as reported.
July 20, 1945	Debated and passed House without amendment.
July 31, 1945	Approved. Public Law 164.

Senate Hearings were held but not printed.









DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued July 2, 1945, for actions of Saturday, June 30, 1945)

(For staff of the Department-only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Congressional action on the 2nd deficiency appropriation bill was completed; as sent to the President for signature, the bill included items for AAA, OPA, REA, Sol., Ext. Ser., CCC, ERP, Land-lease. Senate passed measure providing for rescission of \$2,000,000 in WFA item for 1945. Senate passed war agencies appropriation bill and agreed to conference report on Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on price-control and stabilization extension bill. Both Houses received the President's report on U.S. participation in UNPRA.

SENATE

1. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed this bill, H. R. 3579, with amendments reported and recommended by the Appropriations Committee (pp. 7168-70). Inserted \$408,000 for "Conservation and use..." to enable AAA to measure acreages of burley tobacco in order to determine compliance with the marketing quota on that group under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (goes into administrative-expense limitation). Increased REA salaries and expenses from \$400,000 to \$650,000. Inserted an additional item of \$20,000 for the Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures. Inserted \$25,000,000 for Federal highways and an additional contract authorization of \$75,000,000. Inserted additional items for judgments and claims. Added a provision that the amount of funds authorized to be expended by CCC shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows: not to exceed \$595,000,000 with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$190,000,000 with respect to wheat and wheat products, and \$100,000,000 with respect to butterfat and butter, provided that the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to Public Law 88, 79th Cong., for subsidy payments on these commodities shall be reduced correspondingly.

Later in the day the bill was sent to conference, the conferees reported, and both houses agreed to the conference report (pp. 7178, 7206-8). The conferees agreed to the Senate amendments regarding AAA, REA, and Committee on Expenditures; and struck out the amendments regarding CCC and highways.

This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS. Passed without amendment, H. R. Res. 202, providing for reductions in 1945 appropriations, including \$2,000,000 of the item for WFA salaries and expenses (p. 7174). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3199 (pp. 7162-3), and acted on items in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3368 (pp. 7175, 7156-62, 7164-8, 7170-4).  
Agreed to Sen. Barkley's (Ky.) amendment to decrease the FEPC amount from \$446,200 to \$250,000 (pp. 7171-2).  
Senate and House conferees were appointed (pp. 7174, 7206).
5. MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 3550 (p. 7164). The bill will now be sent to the President.
6. POST-WAR PLANNING. Reported without amendment S. Res. 128, to investigate problems of U.S. commerce in the post-war period (p. 7147).
7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., inserted Chairman Gillette's (SPB) communication including his personal recommendations relative to amendments to be made to the Surplus Property Act (pp. 7154-6).
8. INFORMATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted his statement describing the functions of the OWI (pp. 7152-3).
9. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Wheeler, Mont., spoke in favor of the development of the Hungry Horse and other Columbia River projects with respect to reclamation and electrification (p. 7154).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 2 (p. 7179).

#### HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Rep. Vursell, Ill., commended the work of E.J. McCormack, Civil Service Committee investigator, and criticized critics of his work. Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., and others discussed this with him. (pp. 7203-6.)
2. WAR MOBILIZATION. Received the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion's quarterly report (H. Doc. 250). To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 7209).
3. MARKETING. Received 2 Federal Trade Commission reports on "Distribution Methods and Costs." Parts VII and VIII on fish (H. Docs. 252 and 253). To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 7209)



tives can do is to go to the place of trouble, try to make peace, and get those people to work in the interest of unity and good government. Mr. President, the record of the FEPC is extremely impressive.

The Chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice is a person by the name of Malcolm Ross. I did not recommend the appointment of Mr. Ross as Chairman of the Committee. Probably I would not recommend a single one of the personnel connected with the agency. But merely because some persons do not like the personnel of a particular agency which is doing good work is no reason whatsoever for denying it an appropriation. The agency has done good work. I shall read to the Senate some of the statements made by Mr. Ross before the Committee on Appropriations. First I read a letter which Mr. Ross wrote to the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT,  
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON  
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1945.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: On March 21, 1945, an estimate for appropriations for the national war agencies was submitted by President Roosevelt. Included in this estimate was an item in the amount of \$599,000 for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The House Appropriations Committee, in reporting the bill, noted that legislation was pending before that body to create a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and omitted all appropriations for the Fair Employment Practice Committee on the ground that "the only logical course is to await legislative development before making a recommendation."

In his letter of June 5, 1945, to Chairman SABATH, of the House Rules Committee, President Truman said:

I quote now from the letter written by President Truman:

The war is not over. In fact, a bitter and deadly conflict lies ahead of us. To abandon at this time the fundamental principle upon which the Fair Employment Practice Committee was established is unthinkable.

I wish my colleagues to listen to what President Truman said in that connection:

Even if the war were over, or nearly over, the question of fair employment practices during the reconversion period and thereafter would be of paramount importance. Discrimination in the matter of employment against properly qualified persons because of their race, creed, or color is not only un-American in nature but will lead eventually to industrial strife and unrest. It has a tendency to create substandard conditions of living for a large part of our population. The principle and policy of fair employment practice should be established permanently as a part of our national law.

Mr. Ross continued in his letter, as follows:

In view of the expressed desire of the President, I feel it my duty to request your committee that it restore the item of \$599,000 appearing in the Budget estimate. I also respectfully request the opportunity of appearing before your committee to justify the budgetary request.

Respectfully yours,  
MALCOLM ROSS, Chairman.

The committee held its hearings. Even then the proponents of an appropriation for the FEPC were willing and anxious to bring about some kind of understanding and compromise.

I agreed in the committee to reduce the item from \$599,000, which had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, to approximately \$446,000, as provided in the bill last year. I agreed in an attempt to come to a meeting of the minds with some of the members of the committee who apparently did not wish to agree. Nevertheless, on a recorded vote the members of the committee voted 14 to 4 to include this item in the appropriation by the proper parliamentary method.

Mr. Ross made a statement before the committee. I ask my colleagues to listen to what he said as applying to the result of the FEPC activities in stabilizing labor matters. I read:

We feel that the FEPC during this period has been a great stabilizing force to keep relations with industry on an even keel.

The situation of hundreds of thousands of Negroes migrating to congested industrial centers, where wartime conditions are likely to fray nerves, is one where anything might happen.

Mr. Chairman, it has not happened. There was some dire prophecy last year when the question of giving this committee an appropriation was debated. It was thought that the committee's activities would disrupt war industry. Nothing of the kind has happened. Negroes and Mexican-Americans have given their best to the war effort. Among American minorities they are the largest economic groups that have been trained for the use of their skills in war industry. Their contribution has been of great advantage to the war.

The Army and Navy are realists in those matters. Where working difficulties have arisen we have been invited by them into the situation, and we have settled situations which otherwise might have been dangerous.

The Army and the Navy have called upon the Fair Employment Practice Committee to settle, by persuasion and by proper handling of labor matters, the questions involved.

Mr. Ross stated further:

I think there is an assumption that there has been a change since the surrender of Germany which would make the work of this committee unnecessary. We feel to the contrary. We feel the next few months will be very critical, because a large proportion of Negro war workers, and to a lesser degree Mexican-Americans, are being concentrated in these four prime industries, making them very vulnerable to cut-backs.

I call your attention to this because, when they are cut back, they will have less seniority. They will be in competition for jobs in the permanent consumer-goods reconverted plants.

It so happens we are still at war with Japan, and our Executive order only extends to the war industries. When a plant is wholly reconverted we will not assume jurisdiction; but that is just the point where the minority workers will most need help. In this siphoning-off process many hundreds of thousands of minority group workers, released from prime war industry, will find that there are barriers of discrimination against them in the reconverted plants. I fear that there is going to be trouble during the hot weather of this summer; I think we should look forward with some degree of anxiety and take some precautions to see that these things are done in an orderly way.

We have been orderly, sir. We have some 15 regional offices around the country. We only act on complaints.

I believe there is some confusion on the part of various Members of this body with regard to that particular point. They think that the agency acts on its own initiative. It does not. It acts only after a complaint has been made.

Mr. Ross continued:

During the last year there were some 1,400 complaints made to us which, on their face, we did not feel had any validity.

And yet, some think that this agency tries to impose upon others its slight power and authority.

We did not carry them through. We did not go out aggressively seeking trouble. Trouble is in the situation and comes to us.

Whenever trouble arises the War Department, the Navy Department, management, or perhaps labor, makes a complaint before this agency and only then does it try to do something with reference to the condition about which a complaint has been made. That is as far as it can go. It can only try. The record of its accomplishments shows that it has done a very fine piece of work.

I continue reading:

Of those 1,400 complaints, there were some 800 employers who never knew the complaints were filed because the committee in screening them saw there was no merit in them and so dismissed them without giving notice to the employers.

That is one purpose in having a Government agency on hand to screen complaints and prevent needless controversy.

Merely because the agency had received a complaint it did not rush in to make trouble. It first endeavored to ascertain the facts, and whether there was a real basis to the complaint which had been made.

Last year a number of cases were dismissed for lack of evidence. On this point Mr. Ross said:

Of the 5,000 cases docketed last year, 64 percent were dismissed for lack of merit, insufficient evidence, lack of jurisdiction, or other causes.

Of the 36 percent satisfactorily adjusted cases, all were settled by informal persuasive methods. We have no penalties to assess on anyone. Our people talk to trade-unions, workers, and employers, and they managed to settle those cases.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. So far as the Senator knows has any complaint been made with reference to the fairness of this committee at any time?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No complaint whatsoever has been made with regard to the fairness of the committee except that based on hearsay. So far as actual cases are concerned which have been acted upon by the committee, no complaints have been made.

Mr. TUNNELL. I have received mail from persons who protested against the passage of a permanent FEPC bill on the ground that it would result in any lawsuits. Has any legal proceeding been instituted at any time with reference to the subject?

Mr. CHAVEZ. There have been no legal proceedings of any kind whatsoever. At best, if this agency cannot get the parties together, if it cannot get both



sides to agree to settle their difficulties, all it can do, if it finds one side has merit, is to report the case to the President of the United States; but in the entire history of the Committee's work only two cases have been reported to the President. The others have been settled without any trouble.

Mr. TUNNELL. So, out of 5,000 different cases, there have been only two taken to the President, as I understand the Senator?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. Five thousand cases were docketed last year alone. The only two cases that went to the President occurred during the entire history of the agency.

Mr. TUNNELL. I listened to the Senator from Mississippi, and I gathered from his statement that a part of this Committee were Communists and part were Negroes, and, I do not know, but I suppose the rest must be Hottentots, from what he said.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I dislike to inject religion into any debate. I hate to talk about my own religion or discuss it.

Mr. TUNNELL. I do not think there has been much religion in this discussion so far.

Mr. CHAVEZ. There has not been. But in order to answer the question properly, let me say that I happen to be a Roman Catholic. I never complain about the religion of anyone else. Some of the finest people in the world are not of my own faith, and I never doubt their sincerity of purpose or discuss their religion. That is their business. I feel that Americanism and religion are very personal. Either a man has religion and Americanism or he has not. But if there is any one group of people who are against communism, if there is one religion that is bitterly opposed to communism, as the Senator knows, it is the Catholic church, and some of the finest testimony given before the Committee on Education and Labor was given by persons such as Monsignor Ryan, Archbishop Lucey, of San Antonio, Tex.; Archbishop Byrne of my own diocese, the Diocese of Santa Fe, which is the oldest Catholic diocese in the entire country. Not only that but Bishop Oxnam, of the American Council of Churches, representing millions of the Protestant faith, who are bitterly opposed to communism, are in favor of the philosophy of the legislation. The legislation, which we shall debate in due time probably needs amending, but its general philosophy is endorsed by Catholics, Protestants, Jewish rabbis, women and women's organizations from the South, the Council of Churches, a Protestant organization, none of whom are communistic.

I am not defending communism at all; I could not do so; but this is what happens: Once in a while, when someone dares to take sides with a class of people who might need help under the law, when he undertakes to work for the little fellow, and to help the man who is hungry and who is trying to support his family on \$15 a month, he is accused of being a Communist. If such a person is a Communist, then I must be one.

Mr. TUNNELL. As the Senator knows, I am not a member of the particular committee that makes appropriations. I was asking for information—and the Senator from New Mexico has given it to me—along this line, as to whether or not past experiences would lead us to believe that there would be either unfairness or a great deal of litigation and confusion growing out of this Committee. The Senator does not think there would be.

Mr. CHAVEZ. No; there has been no litigation; everything has been settled by persuasion, mediation, and conciliation, the way I tried to settle this matter here.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We are ready to vote on the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I want my colleagues, including my good friend from South Carolina, to be fully informed as to the merits of my amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We would like to vote now.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I know you would.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. Is not this desire for a vote a rather newborn eagerness?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not know what causes the Senator to be so desirous of having a vote.

Mr. TUNNELL. I wonder if the Senator from South Carolina has been consulting the two Senators from Mississippi as to haste.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to answer that by saying that never in my life have I seen a man who wanted to pass anything who was not willing to go ahead and vote if he had the votes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Much has been said about the South being against this measure. I want to read from the committee hearings—and this is especially dedicated to my good friend from South Carolina.

Here is the statement of Rev. Charles McCoy, United States Navy. To me his does not sound like a Jewish name, nor it does not sound Mexican or Polish.

Statement of Rev. Charles McCoy, United States Navy, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

He does not come from Brooklyn College.

Said Reverend McCoy before the Appropriations Committee:

Reverend McCoy. I am, Mr. Chairman and gentleman of the committee, a minister of God.

Ministers from the Southern States who do not think we are doing the right thing by our fellow men by giving them \$15 a month and a little pork on the side and perhaps something more, feel a little different about this question.

My name is Charles McCoy, and I am in training to be a Navy chaplain at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

I represent only myself here this morning. But, I have talked to a good many men in the service, Navy and Army, Negro and white.

And I wanted to tell you some of the things that they told me.

First of all, I may tell you that I live in the South, my home is in the small town district of North Carolina, Laurinsburg, where the race ratio is about half and half, white and Negro, so I do not come from a background that would make me naturally nonprejudicial.

But, from having studied the principles of democracy, and having studied the plain teachings of the Christian faith, the teachings of Jesus—as I understand them—I have come to see that there can be no racial discrimination of any sort by any group with the principles that our country and our faith holds to be true.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am going to ask the able Senator from New Mexico to yield to me for the purpose of reporting to the Senate House bill 3579, the second deficiency appropriation bill, of course without taking him off the floor, and without interfering with the pending bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I should like to have an understanding. After listening for 3 or 4 days to the wonderful addresses which have been delivered, I have an urge this afternoon to proceed, and I wish to proceed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall not interfere with the Senator.

Mr. BANKHEAD. How long does the Senator from New Mexico think his urge will continue?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If necessary, I shall continue until we can prove to the entire country that we have only one country.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Two sets of filibuster, one on each side.

#### SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may report from the Committee on Appropriations H. R. 3579 the second deficiency appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and the report will be received.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objections? The Chair hears none, and



the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

## SENATE

For payment to Julia M. Scrugham, widow of James G. Scrugham, late a Senator from the State of Nevada, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

For the payment of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$5 per day each, for the period July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945, both dates inclusive, fiscal year 1946, \$19,320.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

The Legislative branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 hereby is amended by inserting "and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent" immediately following the words "Postmaster, \$3,600," and the necessary amount hereby is authorized to be expended from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate," beginning July 1, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

For an additional amount for expenses of inquires and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945, \$50,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law No. 709, 77th Cong.), fiscal year 1945, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 3, to insert:

## COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount which is hereby authorized to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000; to enable the committee to perform the additional duties required of it for economy studies incident to the reorganization of the executive branch, \$10,000; in all, \$20,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

## NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of Public Law No. 523 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia", approved December 20, 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$5,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman of the commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to insert:

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1945: The amount available for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register is hereby increased to \$520,000 for the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That no increase is thereby made in the existing appropriation for working capital and congressional printing and binding.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President," on page 3, after line 4, to insert:

## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

For all expenses incident to the death and burial of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, including undertakers' charges and expenses of transportation from Warm Springs, Ga., to Washington, D. C., and thence to Hyde Park, N. Y., fiscal years 1945 and 1946, \$14,500, to be expended under the direction of the President: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made from this appropriation to any officer or employee of the Government for personal or professional services.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Price Administration", on page 5, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,949,700" and insert "\$7,000,000"; and in line 20, after the numerals "1946"; to strike out "\$174,500,000" and insert "\$176,050,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office for Emergency Management—Foreign Economic Administration," on page 9, line 20, before the word "and", to insert "one Deputy Administrator at \$10,000 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 18, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$115,000", and in the same line, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$16,500,000" and insert "\$17,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Public Roads Administration," on page 18, after line 15, to insert:

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, \$25,000,000, being a part of the \$100,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by section 2 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), and to become available in accordance with said section 2 and to remain available until expended; and in addition thereto authority is hereby granted to enter into con-

tracts in an amount not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the purposes hereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 24, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 61, and"; and in line 25, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$178,674.60" and insert "\$212,114.10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 24, after line 13, to insert:

## CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, fiscal year 1946, for compliance with programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, including the measurement of burley tobacco acreages, to be consolidated with the sum of \$22,911,200 made available for salaries and other administrative expenses under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946, \$408,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Rural Electrification Administration," on page 24, line 20, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation," on page 29, after line 16, to insert:

Reclamation fund, special fund, Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$490,000, to be expended from the reclamation fund, special fund, construction, and to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State," on page 36, after line 6, to insert:

## FOREIGN SERVICE

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: The appropriation "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," for the fiscal year 1946, is hereby made available for the maintenance and operation of not to exceed two airplanes: *Provided*, That the State Department may acquire not to exceed two surplus airplanes from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 19, to insert:

Arbitration of claim, by the United States and the Netherlands: For the expenses of the arbitration under the convention between the United States and the Netherlands, signed March 18, 1938, of a claim which arose in November 1917, as a result of the requisition by the Government of the United States of certain military supplies of the Government of the Netherlands, including the share of the United States of the honorarium of the neutral arbitrator and of other joint expenses of the two governments; stenographic reporting and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; books and documents; official cards; fiscal year 1946, \$17,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Office of the



Secretary," on page 39, line 15, after the word "in", to insert "Senate numbered 60, and"; and in line 17, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$212,553.59" and insert "\$262,764.24."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Flood control," on page 40, line 6, before the word "For", to insert "Flood control, general."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 10, to insert:

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, to be available until expended, \$12,500,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available for the prosecution of work when materials, equipment, and manpower become available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 43, line 15, before the word "for", to insert "(a)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 20, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 65, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President;  
Office for Emergency Management;  
War Shipping Administration, \$484.36.  
Office of Price Administration, \$15;  
Federal Security Agency, \$114.09;  
Department of Agriculture, \$150;  
War Food Administration, \$221.50;  
Department of Commerce, \$60.34;  
Department of the Interior, \$211.48;  
Navy Department, \$15,091.44;  
In all, \$16,348.21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts," on page 45, line 3, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document numbered 63, and"; in line 7, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$6,842.50"; in line 15, after the word "In all", to strike out "\$13,653.87" and insert "\$19,496.37"; on page 46, line 2, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document numbered 62, and"; in line 6, after "Navy Department", strike out "\$996.10" and insert "\$15,775.96"; and in line 8, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$5,332.10" and insert "\$20,111.96."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 46, line 22, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document numbered 64, and"; and on page 47, line 2, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$5,667.50" and insert "\$18,422.75."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 2, to insert:

National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9,636.44.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 3, to insert:

Agriculture, \$3,575.40.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 4, after the word "Interior", to strike out the colon and "Fish and Wildlife Service, \$1,361.29" and insert a comma and "\$4,611.84."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 5, after "Navy", to strike out "\$10,963.85" and insert "\$11,009.76."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 6, to insert:

Treasury, \$331,433.13.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 7, after the word "Establishment", to strike out "\$28,335.32" and insert "\$28,619.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 9, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$69,562.71" and insert "\$430,543.57."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 43, line 2, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 66, and"; in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "\$2,041,481.81" and insert "\$2,178,988.57"; in line 8, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$2,275.65" and insert "\$7,587.32"; and in line 9, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$2,043,757.46" and insert "\$2,186,575.89."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by direction of the committee I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 405. The amount of funds authorized to be expended by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the act of April 12, 1945 (Public Law 30, 79th Cong.) shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows: (1) not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000; (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 23, 1945 (Public Law 88, 79th Cong.) for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced correspondingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3579) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3363) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] has the floor.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CHAVEZ. If the Senator addresses me as the Senator from New Mexico, I will.

Mr. BILBO. Will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I have spoken to the majority leader and the minority leader about bills pertaining to the District of Columbia. There are four District bills which should be passed before the end of the fiscal year. They are emergency measures. One is of particular importance. They are all House bills. House bill 3201 is a bill passed by the House. I have introduced a similar measure in the Senate. The House bill is now on the Senate Calendar. It would extend for another year the law to prohibit the Commissioners from carrying out their duty of throwing out of the alley dwellings of Washington about 30,000 people which they morally would be obliged to do beginning Monday morning if we do not pass this measure. And I ask that the four bills dealing with the District of Columbia be acted on at the present time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Mississippi will wait until we dispose of the matter now before the Senate.

Mr. BILBO. That is perfectly all right.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I shall yield after I have made an observation respecting what the Senator from Mississippi has just stated. If the Senator from Mississippi has any legislation he desires to have passed today, I am willing to compromise with him and let it be passed, provided he does something which I have heretofore suggested.

Mr. BARKLEY. The bills referred to by the Senator from Mississippi are important, but I should like to have the Senator wait with them until we can dispose of the matter now pending.

Mr. BILBO. Will the Senator permit me to respond to the Senator from New Mexico before he proceeds?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly.

Mr. BILBO. I appreciate the kindness and interest of the Senator from



Mr. LUCAS. I was chairman of a sub-committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The recollection of it has not been erased from my memory. However, I know that the very able Senator from Rhode Island is chairman of the committee, and I am sure that he is a good chairman.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rose in the Senate today primarily with a view of attempting to stimulate some interest in the proposal submitted by the distinguished President of the United States. With all due deference to my good friends in the House of Representatives, it seems to me, from the record which was made, that a question so vital to the welfare and happiness of the people of this country was touched upon in a very light fashion on the other side of the Capitol.

Mr. President, I am delighted that my distinguished friend from Rhode Island is chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections at this time, because I know what a scholar he is, and what a penetrating mind he undertakes to consider a subject of this kind. I do not say that flippantly, because I sat with the distinguished Senator for a good many weeks in the soldiers' vote fight which we had in the Senate. I know the kind of mind he has. He has demonstrated the quality of his mind in connection with a number of serious questions.

I say advisedly that there is no more important question now pending unless it be the San Francisco Charter. Aside from that, there is no more important question pending in the Congress than the solution of the problem of succession to the Presidency, which problem has been with us for all these years. As I previously stated, its solution has been attempted time and time again, but we are still having our troubles.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Why does the Senator from Illinois believe that it would be unconstitutional to provide for succession by a special election?

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the able Senator from Arkansas that paragraph 6 of article II of the Constitution provides as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

When we turn to section 1, of article II, we find that it provides as follows:

The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of 4 years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

My position is that that provision means exactly what it says, that is, the acting officer whom the Congress may

designate shall hold office until the next Presidential election; and the only way to cure the defect—

Mr. FULBRIGHT. However, it does not say that.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is implying, and I am implying. I have a right to my implications, just as the Senator has a right to his. That is my best judgment about it. In the past a great many fine lawyers have taken the same position. There is no doubt that others take the position that there is the implied power to call a special election.

Let us assume that a special election is called. In my statement a few moments ago I tried to discuss the difficulties which we would encounter. The President of the United States says that we could have an immediate election, which would be probably within 60 days. I undertake to say that under the Constitution of the United States that could not be done. I do not believe that under the Constitution we could enact legislation which would provide an election within 60 days. So what would happen is that the Acting President would take over, and in my opinion he would hold office at least until the next congressional election. If he is to serve that length of time, he might as well be left in office for the full term.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. What is before the Senate at the moment?

Mr. LUCAS. Only a few Senators. Does the Senator wish to make a point of order against that?

Mr. WHITE. I understand that the Senator from Illinois is in charge during the temporary absence of the majority leader. I wonder if he can tell us the program for the remainder of the day.

Mr. LUCAS. As soon as I have finished speaking, I shall move that the Senate take a recess until 6 o'clock. So many Senators have been speaking during the past few days that I thought I would continue speaking until 6 o'clock.

Mr. WHITE. It is a very bad habit to contract.

Mr. LUCAS. It may be; but many Senators seem to have contracted it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator was referring to the expiration of the term of office, and the possibility of the Acting President remaining in office until the next election. Would there be anything unconstitutional about that? Could not the expiration date be fixed by statute at the end of the term for which the vacancy was to be filled?

Mr. LUCAS. That is my point exactly. That is what should be done; and that was what was tried in 1886, when there were long debates in the United States Senate; but it was not possible to do anything.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the Senator mean that Members of Congress could

not agree, or could not find suitable language?

Mr. LUCAS. They could not agree upon the question.

The point I made—and it seems to me to be very serious at the present time—is that we are now engaged in a war, and in the next 2 or 3 years we shall enter upon the postwar period. Everyone is looking forward to that period, especially those who are interested in the social and economic life of this Nation. They are doing everything they can in the way of postwar planning to prevent unemployment and to maintain the standard of living. In the event that the emergency to which I have referred should occur, we should not permit the occurrence of anything which would disturb the effects to keep down unemployment and to keep up the standard of living. In other words, we should take steps to insure that there will be the least possible disturbance to the social and economic life of the Nation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is exactly the reason why I have suggested the continuance of the electoral college. If that were done, there would be no disturbance at all.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not go into that matter at this time.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not seeking a statement on it from the Senator at this time, and I doubt whether such a step could be taken at this time.

Mr. LUCAS. No; and I am not discussing it now. My position is that when the electoral college reports that "John Jones and Bill Smith have been elected," that is the end of its duties.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is my position, and I should like to know whether it will be possible to make the electoral college a continuing body.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know whether that can be done.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not understand that there is any constitutional prohibition of it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I understand that the view of the Senator from Illinois is that even though there could be a special election for President, it would be an impractical thing to do, even though it might be constitutional. Do I correctly understand the Senator's view?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is entirely correct in that respect. I first take the position that it could not be done; but assuming that it could be done under the Constitution, I take the position that it would be a very impractical thing to do, and especially so at this particular time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In that connection, Mr. President, I think it is very unwise, under the circumstances, for the President and the Secretary of State to travel on the same train or on the same boat until this matter is settled. Does not the Senator from Illinois think so?

Mr. LUCAS. I may be unduly alarmed in this question, but I do not think I am. The more I read about the problem and the more I study it, the more convinced I am that there is nothing so important to the well-being of a free people, in the



continuous functioning of government as it should function, as a proper solution of this problem.

I certainly do not want to tell the President of the United States or the Secretary of State what to do. But in this connection, I may point out that I once knew of a married couple who would never even ride together on the same train or travel together in the same automobile, if they could possibly avoid doing so. They had a family of five children, and they felt that in the interest of their children they should not travel together, for fear that if an accident occurred they both might be killed.

That point of view corresponds to the thought of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is a perfectly legitimate interest; I do not think it is presumptuous to say that the President and the Secretary of State should not travel together. I do not think it is at all presumptuous to have an interest in this matter.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think so, either. It seems to me that we have a very proper interest in such matters.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Very much so. I agree with the Senator that this matter is one of the utmost importance. But I am not at all clear as to how we should determine it.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not at all clear, either, about that, and I do not think anyone is. That is why I have made this suggestion today. I did so because the matter was so lightly treated in the House of Representatives, it seemed to me.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the conferees on the deficiency appropriation bill and the conferees on the war agencies appropriation bill must be given an opportunity to work out the conference reports on those bills, if possible. The House of Representatives has taken a recess for that purpose, and it will be necessary for the Senate to do the same. I do not know just how long it will take the conferees to agree upon the reports. If by the time the Senate reassembles, following the recess, the conferees have not finished their work, it will be necessary for the Senate to take a further recess. But in order to give the conferees an opportunity to formulate their reports, it is my purpose to move that the Senate take a recess until 6 o'clock. I do not yet make a motion to that effect; before doing so, I believe it would be well to conclude any other business which remains before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are no other matters, except the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States

submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Charles C. Gidney, Jr., of Texas, and Charles Gilbert, of New York, to be foreign-service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service;

Henry S. Waterman, of Washington, to be a consul general;

Herbert P. Fales, of California, to be a consul; and

F. Lester Sutton, of New Jersey, to be a consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

#### POSTMASTER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Pearl C. Flinders to be postmaster at Alberton, Mont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified in all cases of nominations which have been confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

#### RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 6 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled, and Mr. HOEY resumed the chair.

#### ADDITIONAL JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 30, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply defi-

ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 7:20 o'clock p. m., when it was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HOEY in the chair).

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

#### SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 10, 11, 15, 21, 26, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$102,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:



In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,750,-000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMETT O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in behalf of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], I ask leave of absence for him from attendance on sessions of the Senate during the entire coming week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the leave is granted.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there being nothing further that we can dispose of tonight, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon Monday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 2, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received June 30 (legislative day of June 25), 1945:

##### UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidates for appointment in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service:

##### TO BE SURGEONS EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Frank F. Furstenberg  
H. van Zile Hyde

##### TO BE SENIOR SURGEON EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Alonzo F. Brand

##### TO BE MEDICAL DIRECTOR EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

James A. Doull

##### TO BE JUNIOR ASSISTANT NURSE OFFICERS EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Florence J. Ullman	Mary F. Callan
Emile E. Wilson	Dorothy L. Connors
Eunice Pace	Jennie H. Rakich
Lois J. Anderson	Rita A. Foy
Geraldine D. Pass	Ursula K. Kengla
Palma M. Goodnough	Roberta C. Brave
Mary E. Becker	Jannine A. Djiejowski
Adele L. Henderson	Doris E. Porter
Vivian L. Gibson	Agnes M. Cullen
Mary E. Evans	Mildred Kinney
Irene Evans	Margaret M. Cahalan
Frances L. Tiller	Mary C. Larkin
Anne K. Buck	Frances A. Vogel

##### TO BE ASSISTANT NURSE OFFICERS EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Madeline Roller	Jeannette E. Westlake
Loretta M. Schroll	Josephine T. Lamb
Edith M. Hettema	Marion D. Moellenberg
Rose Guralnick	Edith K. Davenport
Mary A. Brimberry	Mildred A. Logan
Edna L. Easterday	Alice L. Fladeland
Rose V. Fortuna	Amy L. Cawley
Gladys M. Crissman	Viola E. Householder
Mary Raprich	Mary A. Rice

Lena V. Bootho  
Hazel E. Owen  
Alleen E. Hughes  
Edwyna D. Draper  
Lucile B. Ross  
Caroline T. Bemberg  
Florina T. Thicman

##### TO BE SENIOR ASSISTANT NURSE OFFICERS EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

L. Dorothy Carroll	E. Doris Johnson
Agnes B. Bowe	Emily M. Smith
Margaret F. Knapp	Frances E. Taylor
Clarice M. Russell	Prudence J. Kowalske
Margaret J. Nichols	Grace I. Larsen
Dorothy Wittington	Amy E. Biglione
Lillian A. Gardner	Catherine M. McDerm
Martha M. Ball	Genevieve Soller
Evelyn E. Johnson	Elizabeth W. Carrico
Esther Finley	Alma Marlin
Mabelle J. Markec	Fern M. Dunn
Vivian A. Hayes	

##### TO BE NURSE OFFICERS EFFECTIVE DATE OF OATH OF OFFICE

Lucile Petry	Mary E. Corccran
Mary D. Forbes	Marie E. Wallace
Alice L. Rorrison	Florence H. Callahan
Pearl McIver	Jessie MacFarlane
Marion Ferguson	Lily C. Hagerman
Rosalie I. Peterson	Rosemary McCann

#### POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

##### ALASKA

Everell R. Sharnbroich, Wrangell, Alaska, in place of L. M. Williams, resigned.

##### ARIZONA

Julia S. Story, Bagdad, Ariz. Office became Presidential January 1, 1945.

##### CALIFORNIA

James A. Adrian, Jr., Banning, Calif., in place of J. E. White, deceased.  
Mary B. Chaim, Byron, Calif., in place of I. E. Reynolds, resigned.  
Gladys M. Tolbert, Dorris, Calif., in place of E. M. Shelley, resigned.  
Scott K. Wood, Fresno, Calif., in place of J. S. L. Royle, resigned.

##### GEORGIA

Emma L. Slater, Brooklet, Ga., in place of Ruth Parrish, deceased.  
Myron R. Leard, Colbert, Ga., in place of B. S. Hickman, resigned.  
Zelan T. Wills, Smyrna, Ga., in place of A. B. Caldwell, deceased.

##### ILLINOIS

James D. Gilley, Centralia, Ill., in place of P. C. Puffer, resigned.  
Clara E. Jenkins, Lerna, Ill., in place of G. H. Hayes, resigned.

##### IOWA

Bert E. Fry, Adel, Iowa, in place of H. L. Mann, deceased.

##### KANSAS

Arthur H. Poundstone, Anthony, Kans., in place of R. R. Couch, resigned.  
Arvel J. Mueller, Hudson, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

##### KENTUCKY

Emanuel Combs, Combs, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.  
William A. Marshall, Sadieville, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

##### LOUISIANA

Eda P. Durio, Forest Hill, La., in place of G. D. Mizell, resigned.  
Louise W. Beebe, Lena Station, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

##### MAINE

Lyda B. Carter, Seal Harbor, Maine, in place of E. A. Atwood, resigned.

##### MISSISSIPPI

Myrtle I. Duncan, East Tupelo, Miss. Office became Presidential January 1, 1945.

Gladys M. Ray  
Ella E. Hanke  
Madge Neill  
Ruth Henton  
Anne J. Lello  
Loretta C. Parsons  
Ruth N. Crawford

Thelma Keown Fisher, Louise, Miss., in place of E. C. Barnes, resigned.

##### MISSOURI

Albert P. Carr, California, Mo., in place of Leonard Moore, resigned.  
William V. Mullies, Hume, Mo., in place of T. F. Herndon, transferred.  
Glen H. Rozell, Sparta, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

##### NEBRASKA

Ruth H. Carlson, Loomis, Nebr., in place of G. F. Carlson, retired.  
James L. McCarty, Red Cloud, Nebr., in place of C. H. Miner, resigned.

##### NEW JERSEY

Matthew Travalgio, Richland, N. J. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

##### NEW MEXICO

Agnes C. McNally, Dawson, N. Mex., in place of Josephine Lorenzo, deceased.  
Elbert L. Wallace, Mosquero, N. Mex., in place of V. M. Cason, resigned.

##### NEW YORK

Raymond E. Byrne, Firthcliff, N. Y., in place of J. P. Barton, deceased.  
Arthur E. Pellerin, Saranac, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

##### NORTH CAROLINA

Floyd Yeomans, Harkers Island, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Maude C. Peeler, Misenheimer, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

##### OHIO

Clifford A. Belknap, Sherrodsville, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Forrest Shaffer, Trotwood, Ohio, in place of O. W. Kerschner, deceased.

##### OREGON

Charles C. Kelly, Mill City, Oreg., in place of A. P. Groblebe, resigned.

##### PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie E. Breslin, Drifton, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Paul G. Shultz, Dublin, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
S. Robert Wilson, Millsboro, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Helen C. Keitzer, Venetia, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Ernest G. Aucker, Selinsgrove, Pa., in place of M. S. Schoch, resigned.  
James R. Dolan, South Fork, Pa., in place of J. M. Gates, transferred.  
Frances E. Ainey, South Montrose, Pa., in place of G. H. Fish, resigned.  
Warren H. Jones, Youngsville, Pa., in place of F. A. Crippen, deceased.

##### SOUTH DAKOTA

Percy G. Houghton, Willow Lake, S. Dak., in place of L. D. Batien, transferred.

##### TENNESSEE

Frank Ensley, Neubert, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
William W. Taylor, Trenton, Tenn., in place of C. A. Boone, resigned.

##### TEXAS

Oscar P. Spiegelhauer, Coupland, Tex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.  
Andy P. Box, Llano, Tex., in place of W. B. Collins, deceased.  
Gussidell Buckner, Rochester, Tex., in place of I. M. Matheny, resigned.  
Domingo Garcia, San Diego, Tex., in place of H. M. Garcia, resigned.

##### UTAH

Ephia E. Foster, Columbia, Utah. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

##### VIRGINIA

Muriel M. Crews, Madison Heights, Va., in place of L. C. Johnson, resigned.

## WASHINGTON

Lars Sagen, East Stanwood, Wash., in place of M. L. Wenberg, resigned.

Dorothy M. Julian, Hartford, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Mavel M. Gavin, Malott, Wash., in place of H. A. B. Gavin, removed.

## WISCONSIN

Robert E. Lynch, Green Bay, Wis., in place of J. J. Brogan, Jr., resigned.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, June 30 (legislative day of June 25), 1945:

## IN THE NAVY

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE

David W. Mitchell to be a pay director, with the rank of rear admiral, to rank from June 18, 1943.

Virgil E. Korn to be a commodore, to continue while serving on the staff (shipping) of the commander in chief, United States Pacific Fleet, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Thomas J. Keliher, Jr., to be a commodore, to continue while serving in the Service Force, Pacific, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Elmer E. Duvall, Jr., to be a commodore, to continue while serving in the Service Force, Pacific, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Henry Hartley, to be a commodore, to continue while serving in the Service Force, Pacific, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Jasper T. Acuff, to be a commodore, to continue while serving in the Service Force, Pacific, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

## POSTMASTER

## MONTANA

Pearl C. Flinders, Alberton.



2. Robert G. Hailey: 1942, \$2,000 examiner; 1944, \$5,600 civil-service representative. (Salary increase in 2 years, \$3,600.)

3. Miriam S. Rubinstein: 1940, \$1,440 clerk; 1944, \$4,600 Chief Economics Examining Unit. (Salary increase in 4 years, \$3,200.)

4. Clayton V. Taylor: 1941, \$3,200 examiner; 1944, \$6,500 Chief Social Science Examining Section. (Salary increase in 3 years, \$3,300.)

5. Kimball Johnson: 1941, \$2,600 investigator; 1944, \$5,600 investigations expert. (Salary increase in 3 years, \$3,000.)

6. William E. Byram: 1941, \$1,620 clerk, Securities & Exchange Commission; 1944, \$4,600 Assistant Chief, Service Records Division. (Salary increase in 3 years, \$3,000.)

7. Catherine Fredricks: 1943, \$3,800 recruiting representative; 1944, \$5,600 member, Loyalty Rating Board. (Salary increase in 1 year, \$1,800.)

8. Henry Willard: 1943, \$3,200 examiner; 1944, \$5,600 Chief, Administrative Examining Unit. (Salary increase in 1 year, \$2,400.)

9. Evan H. Dixon: 1940, \$1,250, messenger; 1944, \$3,800 position classifier. (Salary increase in 4 years, \$2,600.)

10. Bobbie M. Snoddy: 1940, \$2,600 clerk; 1944, \$5,600 Director of Ninth Civil Service Region. (Salary increase in 4 years, \$3,000.)

11. Evelyn Harrison: 1940, \$2,000 examiner; 1945, \$5,600 Unit Chief, Examining Division. (Salary increase in 5 years, \$3,600.)

12. Catherine East: 1940, \$1,800 clerk; 1945, \$4,600 Assistant Unit Chief. (Salary increase in 5 years, \$2,800.)

In addition to that, we have voted a base pay raise to these people, plus time and a half overtime. Do not misunderstand me. What we were trying to do and what Colonel McCormack was to do, was to find out who are entitled to pay raises, so that we could give them the proper raise.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the statements of the gentleman from Illinois regarding the conditions in the Civil Service Commission, but I should like to add that the Commission's activities and functions with respect to veterans are equally deplorable. Under the rules and regulations of the Commission prescribing the manner in which reductions in force are to be carried out, the veteran whether he be a veteran of World War I or II, is not fully protected. Also, with respect to the rehiring of returning veterans who were formerly career employees in the Federal Government, I find conditions equally alarming. I ask that President Truman now appoint an outstanding veteran to one of the top policy-making positions of the Civil Service Commission in order that the interests of our veterans who are returning to or just entering the Federal service are properly protected.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington briefly.

Mr. SAVAGE. Are these people who have had these raises doing the same work for the higher salary, or have they been advanced?

Mr. VURSELL. Oh, they have been advanced, and that is the question. That is the trouble. There has been favoritism, in my judgment, in advancements all along. The report shows that so far as the 279 are concerned who have

had advances the increases are terrific, but I do not want to go into that now.

Mr. SAVAGE. Are they doing the same work?

Mr. VURSELL. No, they are doing different work. It is my judgment that we Members of Congress, on the committee, who are supposed to protect the interest of the people who pay for Government should at least not act hastily and fire the Director of our investigating staff until we have exhausted every avenue to determine whether or not his findings are right or whether the figure as submitted by Commissioner Flemming of the Civil Service Commission is right.

It is my further belief that this investigation should have been continued under Colonel McCormack well into next fall, if necessary, in an effort to deflate bureaucracy here and in an effort to determine whether or not, as Senator BYRD charges in the paper this week, that there are 300,000 people who are on the Federal pay roll who could be spared without any detriment to the public service. I think the chairman has acted hastily and without authority necessary under the rules of the committee to take such action.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] and the members of this committee proudly signed the reports indicating that under Colonel McCormack's efficient direction over \$500,000,000 were saved the taxpayers, and I believe if Colonel McCormack had been continued with the confidence and support of this committee that he was on the threshold of saving the Federal Government billions of dollars and that is another reason why I have asked for time to discuss this matter today.

May I ask the question, Will we ever or can we ever deflate bureaucracy here after this? Is it to be a precedent for the future?

When the Congress appropriated the money for this investigation, do you think it wanted us to stop the investigation and fire the investigator when his facts and figures did not agree with the commission or department being investigated? Can we afford to continue to expend the balance of some \$30,000, that Congress appropriated for this investigating committee in the light of what has happened? Frankly, in the light of what has happened, I believe that all investigations during the Seventy-ninth Congress by the Civil Service Committee should be stopped and the unexpended residue covered back into the Treasury, unless Colonel McCormack is reinstated and directed to continue it.

There are two big entities in government. There are big government of authority here in Washington, and the humble citizen in his home.

And, let me say to you that the humble citizen in his home is not only the cornerstone foundation of this Government but he is the biggest one of these two entities in government. He, collectively, with others, pay the taxes and select us, the servants of the people, who sometimes disregard his interest and his importance and who sometimes assume to ourselves that we are the masters and not the servants of these little people.

The human side of this matter appeals to me most strongly as I am sure it appeals to other members of the committee who had come to admire and respect the courage, intelligence, and high patriotism of Colonel McCormack. They do not want to see him become a casualty to big government and, in my judgment, that is exactly what has happened. When he sought to carry out his orders and sought to defend the Government here on the home front against waste and extravagance while his two sons were risking their very lives in the defense of their country in Europe, he becomes a casualty to big government.

Some 30 days ago, one of his sons from a prison camp in Germany surprised Colonel McCormack and his wife here in Washington by appearing at their front door unexpected. Later, 3 days before this dismissal order came, his other son, a fine upstanding lieutenant in the Army, came back to the family here in Washington. They discussed his work and I am told they applauded his courage in making this investigation. Fortunately, in their long service, both sons were permitted to return home from the fields of active battle and destruction without being wounded, returning home to find their father who had fought in France as a captain in the Artillery in World War I and who was fighting for better government on the home front had become a casualty to big government here in Washington.

In view of the present situation, I hope and I believe the chairman of the Civil Service Committee will immediately call the committee together and allow the committee to decide as to whether or not Colonel McCormack should be reinstated and continue the investigation or whether his services should be terminated by a majority vote of the whole committee. This is a matter, in my judgment, of such importance if we are ever able to deflate bureaucracy here in Washington, that it is worthy of the serious thought and personal attention of President Truman.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is anything about this matter for anybody to get excited about. We still have majority rule in the House Committee on the Civil Service. Mr. McCormack has not been fired. He has been relieved of his authority and put on leave with pay. Notices have gone out for a meeting of the committee to be held next Tuesday at which time this matter will be discussed. We discussed the so-called report about which the gentleman has just talked when the pay bill was on the floor. He is talking about individual salaries, and we passed a bill here dealing with the value of jobs under a system of classification.

The other day I had the privilege of sitting at a luncheon with the wife of a general of the United States Army whose name is well known to every Member of this House if I should mention it.



They have two sons in the Army. She said to me that one of her sons is now a lieutenant colonel; that he had obtained that rank in 4 years, whereas it took her husband 30 years to get there. Both of them are graduates of West Point.

Of course, that is what has happened in your civil government. We had 900,000 employees 5 years ago. In the continental limits of the United States today we have approximately 2,900,000. With the expansion of the various agencies some employees have been promoted many times during that period, and it is true that quite a number are getting considerably higher pay today because they are doing more responsible work. The question whether or not they are qualified for the more responsible position is one that I am not attempting to pass on at this time. That is a matter of management within the agencies, and that is what caused the controversy that arose within the committee.

The report to which reference has been made dealt with individuals. The testimony of Commissioner Flemming dealt with the over-all pay structure of the Government. They were different matters entirely. The reasons for the action which I have taken with reference to Colonel McCormack will be set forth before the committee on next Tuesday and the matter will be settled there where it belongs.

I want to assure the Members of this House that if you will go to the document room and get the reports filed by this committee, you will find that the Committee on the Civil Service of the House has not hesitated to criticize any agency of the Government which they thought needed criticism when it files reports, and that includes the Civil Service Commission. As long as I have the privilege of serving as chairman of that committee, that will be the policy, but it will not be the policy to take the word of any staff investigator about any individual in the Government without giving an opportunity to the people who are criticized to present their side of the question to the committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. On the last point, the gentleman appreciates the fact that he did bring in a member of the Commission, a Mr. Flemming, who read a 25- or 28-page reply to the staff investigator's report, and it was suggested to the committee that we just report the whole thing, that is, bring out the staff report and bring out his reply. But, of course, that was not done.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; it was not done. We still have majority rule in the committee, and whenever the committee or a majority of it wants to send that report to the House, they can do so.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The committee has not had a chance to vote on whether to bring it out or not; that is the difficulty.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; they have not, but they will have a chance to vote on it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. One more question. The gentleman said he has not fired Colonel McCormack, if I understood

correctly. I have a copy of the letter here and as I remember it is says, "You are hereby relieved from all duties in connection with the investigating staff of this committee."

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; "and put on leave with pay." That is also contained in the letter.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; "you will be on leave with pay." His release from duty would not do much good without receiving pay.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I will say to the gentleman quite frankly that I do not think he ought to have anything to do with directing the staff. The matter will be taken up by the committee on next Tuesday. That is where it ought to be taken up and not on the floor of this House as yet.

#### WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3368) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. COLMER, Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. WINSTEAD, and Mr. PICKETT objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, it appears to me there is some objection to the unanimous-consent request, and therefore it will be necessary for me to call a meeting of the Committee on Rules Monday morning.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, since the revival of righteousness in the House the other day with respect to rural electrification which also spread to the other end of the Capitol, and since the Senate has approved our amendment for \$120,000,000 for rural electrification for the next fiscal year, I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would not be willing to ask unanimous consent to take the bill from the Speaker's table and agree to the Senate amendments.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there are a great many other amendments to which I am certain the

House would not wish to agree. I am certain the amendment in which the gentleman is particularly interested will be taken care of.

Mr. RANKIN. It should not be disturbed, of course. It is the best thing in the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Missouri, for the information of the Members of the House, if the conferees expect to come to an agreement this afternoon.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we expect to report back by 6 o'clock, or 6:30, to be more certain.

Mr. TABER. I think 6:30 might be a better time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We expect to report back by that time.

Mr. BROOKS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this bill have a small appropriation for flood control which was placed in it by the Senate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; there is a Senate amendment for flood control.

Mr. BROOKS. Is that one of the amendments which the gentleman wants to object to?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Does the gentleman from Louisiana direct his question to me?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I cannot say. It will have to be handled on its merits. There are many Senate amendments and naturally I am not in position to discuss any one of them individually.

Mr. PICKETT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this bill have any appropriation for the FEPC in it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no provision in this bill for FEPC.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, CASE of South Dakota, and DIRKSEN.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, last evening many Members of the House had the privilege of hearing one of the most informative and challenging addresses on the part that air power played in the defeat of Germany that I believe we have ever been privileged to listen to since the Nazi defeat. I want that placed in the RECORD so that the Members of Congress can really read it and dig into its facts. It will cost \$130, according to the estimate of the Public Printer. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to extend my remarks and include this address of Gen. Frederick Anderson, of the Army Air Forces, notwithstanding the additional cost.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD a letter which no doubt has been received by each and every Member of the House from the American United World Organization, wherein they urge that any of us who make speeches on the 4th of July should also call attention to the United Nations Charter. This is recommended by nearly all patriotic organizations in America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, do they send on a speech for us, too?

Mr. SABATH. No, no; they do not. There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made today on the OPA bill.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article on the Portland Depot Canteen.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RYTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Francis J. Bassett, consultant, veterans' affairs, State department of education, bureau of youth services.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the subject of Communist activities directed toward United States armed forces.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. The bells will be rung 15 minutes before the House reconvenes. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, at 5 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.

#### SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

3579) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 10, 11, 15, 21, 26, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$102,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 5, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$10,000 for payment to widow of a deceased Senator; appropriates \$19,320 for payment of compensation of Senate pages for the first half of the fiscal year 1946; provides for an increase in the compensation of the Postmaster of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,400 per annum; appropriates an additional amount of \$25,000, fiscal year 1945, for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate; and appropriates an additional amount of \$6,000, fiscal year 1945, for Senate restaurants, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates an additional amount of \$20,000 for defraying the expenses of the so-called Byrd committee, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Strikes out the appropriation of \$5,000, fiscal year 1945, proposed by the Senate, toward the expenses of the National Memorial Stadium Commission.

Amendment No. 8: Increases from \$500,000 to \$520,000 the amount available for the printing, binding, and distribution of the

Federal Register, fiscal year 1945, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$14,500 for expenses incident to the death and burial of the late President Roosevelt, fiscal years 1945 and 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11, relating to the Office of Price Administration: Appropriates \$174,500,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$176,050,300, as proposed by the Senate, and limits travel expenses to \$7,949,700, as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 12, 13, and 14, relating to the Foreign Economic Administration: Provides for one Deputy Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, as proposed by the Senate; limits printing and binding expenses to \$102,500, instead of \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$90,000, as proposed by the House, and appropriates \$16,750,000, instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$16,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, and 17, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$25,000,000, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, and to enter into contracts, besides, to the extent of \$75,000,000; and appropriates for damage claims \$212,114.10, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$178,674.60, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19, relating to the Department of Agriculture: Appropriates an additional amount of \$408,000 for conservation and use of agricultural land resources, fiscal year, 1946, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$650,000 for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$490,000 under the Bureau of Reclamation for the Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, to be expended from the reclamation fund, special fund, construction, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22, relating to the Department of State: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to make the appropriation "Contingent expenses, foreign service", fiscal year 1946, available for the operation and maintenance of two airplanes to be supplied from surplus sources; and appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, \$17,000 for the arbitration of a claim of the Government of the Netherlands.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24: Appropriates \$262,764.24 for damage claims, War Department, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$212,553.59, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26, relating to Civil Functions, War Department: Inserts a side head to an appropriation, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the additional appropriation of \$12,500,000 proposed by the Senate for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 47, both inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$90,199.59 for property damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$73,851.38, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$39,608.33 for judgments, United States courts, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$18,985.97, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$430,543.57 for judgments, United States Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$69,562.71, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$2,186,575.89 for audited claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,043,757.46, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate authorizing an increase in the amount the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to expend upon food-



subsidy programs now being handled by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3579) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I never see a conference report brought to the floor but I am reminded of the long and arduous road over which the bill has traveled before it reaches this final stage.

Under authorization of legislation—which in itself has occupied the attention of both Houses for months or years—the Department submits to the Bureau of the Budget its recommendations. After hearings by the Budget, the estimate comes to the House, where further hearings and investigations are had and the bill runs the gauntlet of committee and House consideration. In the Senate the same procedure is followed, and eventually managers on the part of both Houses agree on a conference report which comes up for final disposition.

The morning that Speaker Clark died he lay in a coma—his breathing hardly perceptible. In the last moment he stirred feebly, and lifting his hand, said, "The question is on the conference report."

It is easy to understand how, in that supreme moment, in the rapidly darkening recesses of his mind he realized dimly that the end of some momentous occurrence was at hand—and once again in the Speaker's rostrum—with the gavel in his hand, he put the last motion: "The question is on the conference report."

We submit here this afternoon not only the last report on the pending bill but the last report which will reach the floor this fiscal year. The bill as it came back from the Senate carried 48 Senate amendments, increasing the amount of the appropriations provided in the bill by something over \$41,000,000.

In the course of the conference the Senate receded on approximately \$39,-

000,000, in round numbers. So, out of the \$41,000,000 added by the Senate to the bill, only two million are incorporated in the bill as we bring it back for final approval.

As will be recalled, the three principal items in the bill provide for the Navy, the Office of Price Administration, and lend-lease. The Senate made no change in the Navy appropriations. It left the lend-lease items unchanged. And it eventually agreed to the House figures on OPA.

Along with these major items were smaller items, such as an appropriation of \$20,000 for continuation of the work of the Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which the conferees retained in the bill, and an appropriation in connection with the proposed Memorial Stadium to be constructed at the terminus of East Capitol Street, which was eliminated.

Also, two items in the Department of Agriculture, \$408,000 for soil-conservation service, relating to acreage control of tobacco, and the item of \$120,000,000 for Rural Electrification Administration loans, both of which were agreed to.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the Senate also exceeded the amount for administrative expenses in the REA. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. In view of the amendment by the House increasing the amounts available for loans from \$50,000,000 to \$120,000,000, the Senate increased our figure for administrative expenses from \$400,000 to \$650,000.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. With reference to the flood control item, regarding which I addressed the distinguished gentleman earlier in the day, did the conferees wipe out all of the additional funds which the Senate put in for flood control?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We eliminated all unbudgeted items. The Senate inserted an item for flood control for which there was no budget estimate. On that figure the Senate finally yielded and the item was stricken from the bill.

The gentleman understands that there is \$30,000,000 for this purpose in the regular bill.

Mr. BROOKS. How much of the Senate amendment on flood control was allowed to remain?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The entire item was eliminated.

Mr. BROOKS. I would like to say that I regret this very much. Some of the items were very worthy, and some projects have been partially constructed. There was one project which had been 94 percent constructed. It is an unfinished proposition. There is only about 6 percent of the work yet to be done on it. Now it is being allowed to go to pieces in the interim. As I understand it, all of the conferees agreed on the elimination of the flood-control items?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman will understand the fact that it is asking a great deal of the conference

committee to include in a bill an item for which there is no budget estimate, on which there is no report from the department of engineers, a matter which they have had no opportunity to debate either on the floor or in the committee. It is a very bad precedent, I am certain the gentleman will agree, to put unbudgeted items in these appropriation bills.

Advocates of such items have opportunity to appear before the Bureau of the Budget and if there is merit in their contention the Bureau of the Budget will always give them a hearing and usually send up an estimate. You know, we necessarily deny many items for which there are budget estimates. In view of the fact we have denied items which had such merit that the Bureau of the Budget sent up an estimate it would be inconsistent, to say the least, to include items on which the Bureau of the Budget had refused to send us an estimate.

Mr. BROOKS. Some of the projects had already been taken up by the Army engineers; they have been fully examined and fully inspected and at one time passed the Bureau of the Budget. So there is no doubt about the worthiness of those projects. It is very bad business to partially construct a worthwhile project and then allow it partially constructed to go to ruin.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But conditions had so changed in the meantime that the Bureau of the Budget this time refused an estimate.

I yield to the gentleman from New York such time as he may require.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there was not only yielding on the part of the Senate from direct appropriations but from legislative provisions.

The conference report as it stands is probably the best result coming out of the conference from the standpoint of the House of any bill that we have had before us this session. The Senate has yielded more of its increases in proportion.

I think we should agree to the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS INVITED TO ATTEND SESSION OF SENATE MONDAY TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I have received information in relation to Monday that I desire to transmit to the House.

The President will address the Senate at 1 o'clock. No formal invitations are extended, of course, except to two Members of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Eaton] who were delegates to the San Francisco







OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 141

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued July 17, 1945, for actions of Monday, July 16, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.; tobacco.....1	Forestry.....9	Nominations.....3
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employment.....10	Lend-lease.....8	Regional authority.....7
Foreign relations.....4	Marketing.....9	Subsidies.....6

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on measure to provide for AAA tobacco marketing-quota elections and to specify CCC loan rates on certain tobacco. Sen. O'Mahoney introduced a bill to provide for transfer to CCC of certain RFC subsidies. Sen. Morse criticized handling of Oreg. lamb problem. Rep. Curtis criticized sugar situation. Senate received Vinson's nomination to be Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Agreed to the conference report on H.J.Res. 98, to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7680). The House has not yet acted on this report.
2. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized handling of the "Oregon lamb problem," stating that it "has not as yet been solved, although it is supposedly resting on the desk of the Secretary of Agriculture along with instructions to solve it"; and inserted an Astorian (Oreg.) Budget editorial on the subject (pp. 7708-9).
3. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 7711).
4. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. Sen. Millikin, Colo., inserted his statement favoring, with reservations, the acceptance of the Charter (p. 7677).
5. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Began debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconstruction (pp. 7675-6, 7680-708).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., July 17.

BILL INTRODUCED

6. C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. S. 1270, by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., (for himself and others) to authorize transfer to CCC of RFC subsidies on meat, flour, and butter, and to authorize sugar-crop subsidies. Remarks of author. (pp. 7677-8.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray, Mont., including a radio address by a Wyo. banker, favoring establishment of MVA (pp. A3743-4).
8. SUGAR SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., blaming the government for the sugar shortage by its "blundering and mishandling" of the program, and criticizing lend-lease when "great quantities of fruits and vegetables are being wasted that should be canned" (pp. A3746-7).
9. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urging "full speed ahead" on lumber production in view of need for lumber for railroad cars for transportation of grain (pp. A3747-8).
10. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted Sen. O'Mahoney's (Wyo.) address favoring continuation of governmental responsibility for full employment (p. A3748).
11. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial criticizing "overenthusiastic" support of these agreements (p. A3745).
12. LABOR; PERSONNEL. Sen. Burton, Ohio, inserted a Cleveland News editorial favoring S. 1171, by Sen. Burton, for himself and Sens. Hatch (N.Mex.) and Ball (Minn.), to promote employer-employee relations (labor-peace bill), which "excludes controversies concerning Government employment and...agricultural labor" (pp. A3742-3).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for July 17: S. Banking and Currency, Export-Import Bank bill; S. Special Defense, Pan American highway; S. Commerce, amending Bonneville project act.

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## BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1267. A bill granting a pension to Gail Gordon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 1268. A bill authorizing issuance of a patent in fee to Rose Red Weasel Charger; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 1269. A bill granting a pension to Mary L. Brill; to the Committee on Pensions.

(Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE) introduced Senate bill 1270, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself, and Mr. BALL) introduced Senate bill 1271, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. WHEELER introduced Senate bill 1272, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

#### SUBSIDIES TO PROMOTE INCREASED LAMB PRODUCTION

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], my colleague [Mr. ROBERTSON], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], and the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill dealing with the limits which have been placed by Congress upon the amount of subsidy which may be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and I ask that the bill be referred to the committee which has jurisdiction of that matter, the Committee on Banking and Currency of which the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is chairman.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed at length in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, introduced by Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE), was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of April 12, 1945 (Public 30, Seventy-ninth Congress) shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000; (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000;

and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000; *Provided*, That the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to section 1 of the Act of June 23, 1945 (Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress) for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced correspondingly; and *provided further*, that the Corporation is authorized to carry out subsidy operations with respect to 1946 and 1947 sugar crops to such extent as the Secretary of Agriculture may determine necessary to obtain the maximum necessary production and distribution of sugar.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me add, Mr. President, with the indulgence of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that the bill illustrates the very serious problem which is presented by the conflict between price ceilings upon products, and subsidies to induce production.

Lamb feeders and sheep growers in the United States today are confronted with a price condition which is rapidly compelling the growers to liquidate their flocks, and is preventing the feeders from feeding lambs so as to provide the meat for which consumers in the United States are begging and for which they are willing to pay.

The problem can be solved either by increasing the ceilings upon dressed lambs about 2½ cents a pound or by paying a subsidy of \$50,000,000 in the year. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which has just been authorized by the act of June 23, 1945, to continue the payment of subsidies, is empowered, within the limits provided in the act, to pay subsidies to the producers of cattle, but it does not have enough money to pay subsidies to the producers of lambs. The consequence is that we are in the predicament of either increasing the ceiling, which is the course that should be followed—it would save \$50,000,000 to the taxpayers—or of amending the law so as to raise the amount which may be expended and thus permit this increased subsidy payment for lamb producers.

In the present state of the law we have this anomalous situation: The RFC has legal authority to pay subsidies on livestock products, but only to packers. The Commodity Credit Corporation has authority to pay subsidies to producers, but, although it has adopted a program of producer subsidy on cattle, it does not have sufficient money under the limitation imposed by the act of June 23, 1945, to pay producer subsidies on lamb.

Of course, there would be no need for a subsidy to lamb producers if OPA were willing to increase the ceiling price on dressed lamb. An increase of 2½ cents per pound for dressed lamb would make unnecessary the payment of any subsidy, and I am persuaded that that increased cost would be borne by the consuming public without a whimper.

The consuming public has the money and wants the lamb, but the producers of lamb cannot successfully operate at the present ceiling price, because they cannot recover the cost of production. The result is that many flocks are being sacrificed and animals, which should be sent to the feed lots to be increased in weight, are being sold light. The result is the sheep grower is liquidating and

the consumers are not getting the meat they desire.

I have repeatedly urged upon officials in charge of the meat program that the dressed lamb ceiling should be increased, but the OPA has been unwilling to agree to such an increase because of the fear that it would break the line. There has been no concession to date on the price of lamb. There have been many concessions on other products. I am of the firm belief that the OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization can very properly, and with only beneficial results, authorize an increased ceiling price.

But, since that seems to be impossible of achievement at the moment, the only recourse is to make it possible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay subsidies to the producers. Of course, there is authority to pay subsidies to the packer, but that would be ineffective because producers do not believe that such subsidies paid to the packer actually reach the producer. A packer subsidy would not solve the problem of liquidation.

The bill which I am introducing this morning, and which has the support of numerous Senators on both sides of the aisle, is so far as it refers to livestock and livestock products, butterfat and butter, identical with an amendment which the Senate approved on a recent deficiency appropriation. Unfortunately, the House conferees declined to agree.

I hope that the Committee on Banking and Currency will find it possible to report this bill immediately. I have conferred with the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and have every reason to believe that it will receive the approval of that committee.

#### INCREASED DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCTION

Let me add that the measure contains another provision with respect to sugar. It authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to undertake subsidy payments on sugar for the years 1946 and 1947.

The production of sugar beets within continental United States can be materially increased if the Department of Agriculture is willing to make subsidy payments sufficient to give the producers of sugar beets a return of approximately \$15.50 per ton.

Sugar production in Cuba was drastically curtailed last year by drought. Reports reaching me indicate that the Cuban sugar crop will be short again next year. The Philippine contribution to our sugar supply has been curtailed completely by the war, and there is very little possibility that anything like the normal Philippine production can be resumed for at least 2 years.

The situation is this—the production of sugarcane has been curtailed by nature. Philippine production has been curtailed by war. Domestic production of sugar beets and sugarcane has been curtailed by price.

We can do nothing about the Cuban drought. We are doing everything possible to prosecute the war against the Japs successfully. We can control immediately the price that is paid to domestic producers. This bill will enable the new Secretary of Agriculture to carry



out his program of increasing sugar supplies.

I think it is of great importance that we should enable him to do this. Every industry which depends upon sugar will benefit if Congress makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture to act. Needless to say, home consumers also want more sugar.

I thank the Senator from New York for his indulgence in yielding to me.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield that I may ask the Senator from Wyoming a question?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. There was so much confusion in the Senate I did not hear all the remarks the distinguished Senator from Wyoming made. I should like to ask if the impression I gathered about the situation in which we find ourselves is correct. Is the Senator proposing an amendment which would permit the payment of subsidies to increase price levels affecting the returns to growers of lambs?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. To increase the returns which the growers of lambs may obtain, to save them from going out of business. It is a bill to do what the Senate has already done when it passed a recent appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. When the second deficiency appropriation bill was before the Senate, we added an amendment in the Committee on Appropriations which increased the limit of the amount of money the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay in subsidies. The House conferees declined to approve the amendment, and as a result we are without the legislation which is necessary to save the sheep growers and the lamb feeders of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. Therefore now we are to ask for a subsidy, to do the very thing we could have done if we had adopted the Wherry amendment to the Price Administration bill under the private-profit-motive basis. I thank the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Well, Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator that the Wherry amendment would have gone a great deal further than this amendment. I believe that without the Wherry amendment, and without the provision I am suggesting, it is still within the power of the Office of Economic Stabilization to raise the ceiling price 2½ cents a pound, and solve the problem.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am in favor of everything the senior Senator from Wyoming has said except that my position is that we should establish price levels that will yield a profitable return to the producer by the profit-motive way, instead of curing the situation by the payment of a \$50,000,000 subsidy. What we must watch out for is building subsidies in our production program. Some day the producer or the consumer will have to absorb that subsidy.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to me?

Mr. WAGNER. For what purpose does the Senator ask me to yield? I shall be glad to yield, but not for the making of an address.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wish to ask my colleague a question regarding the bill he has introduced.

Mr. WAGNER. Very well.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the Secretary of Agriculture advised me that no subsidy payments on lambs can be made under present laws to the producer, but must be paid to the packer. Does the Senator's bill provide for subsidy payments to the producer?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It provides for payments to the producer. I may say to my colleague, with the consent of the Senator from New York, that when the first OPA extension measure was before the Senate several years ago I submitted an amendment to provide for subsidy payments to producers. I believed then and I believe now that if subsidies are to be paid they should be paid to the producers. The Senate adopted my amendment, but the House conferees declined to go along. So we were compelled to proceed through the very ineffective method of paying subsidies to the packers. The RFC can pay subsidies to the packers. The Commodity Credit Corporation can pay subsidies to the producers. But because the RFC cannot pay them to the producers we must go through the Commodity Credit Corporation route. This situation illustrates the great confusion that arises when we undertake to administer matters of this kind by agency directive.

#### CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill which I believe will go a long way in decreasing and, I hope, eventually eliminating the unnecessary and tragic loss of life and human suffering caused by unsafe and hazardous working conditions in our industrial plants and workshops throughout the Nation.

The legislation is not original with me but is one that has long been advocated, and the need for which I can personally testify. It has recently been reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor to the House of Representatives. More than half of the States through their labor commissioners have gone on record in favor of this legislation. The States and jurisdictions that have done so are Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This list includes the largest and smallest industrial States, the mining States, the agricultural States, and those with the largest and smallest amount of industrialization. The legislation has bipartisan support.

The bill provides \$5,000,000 Federal aid to State departments of labor to assist them in establishing and maintaining safe and proper working conditions in industry, and in preparing, promulgating and enforcing regulations to control industrial hazards. The money would be allotted among the States on the basis of first, population; second, number of wage earners; third, special safety and health problems in industry; fourth, number of workers afforded protection by State laws and the cost of adequate administration of such laws; and fifth, financial needs.

The bill also provides that plans for expenditure of the money would be developed jointly by the States and the United States Department of Labor. Rules and regulations would be determined by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the State labor commissioners.

An Industrial Safety Commission consisting of three members representing the public, the employer, and the employees would be set up in the Department of Labor. It would be empowered to recommend State standards, methods, and procedures for the establishment of safe working conditions in industry.

As I said before, I know from personal experience how much needs to be done and what can be done in the way of eliminating industrial hazards and in safeguarding the workmen in the textile plants of the South. For 10 years I worked in the cotton-textile industry and I have seen more than one of my fellow workmen lose a limb, an eye, and on occasion their lives. Hardly a week goes by in any plant where 100 or more workers are employed where there is not someone who sustains a painful injury. Most of it is unnecessary and preventable. All this has been brought home to me time and time again throughout my administration as Governor of South Carolina.

A human life, Mr. President, is just as valuable whether he be in the factory or on the battlefield. We have done much to prevent the human suffering and loss of life of our military forces. I am proud and grateful that our military leaders have placed such high value on the life and safety of our boys and loved ones who are giving so much of themselves.

Certainly, Mr. President, we cannot afford to be less vigilant, less concerned, and less careful of our veterans when they return to their peacetime occupations and pursuits. We must likewise safeguard those to whom they are coming home, and for whom they are fighting.

The humanitarian aspects of this problem cannot be ignored.

The other side of the problem is a financial one. A day's loss of work, the stopping of machinery, the decreased productivity of the workers, the payments for medical care, sick, death, and welfare benefits are dollar cost to the corporations, the proprietors, to the workers, the State, and the Nation. The National Safety Council estimated that the direct monetary cost of job accidents

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# S. 1270

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

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## A BILL

Relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by  
4       Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the  
5       Act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, Seventy-ninth Congress),  
6       shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to  
7       time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as  
8       follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and  
9       livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with



1 respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and  
2 (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter,  
3 \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts authorized to  
4 be expended pursuant to section 1 of the Act of June 23,  
5 1945 (Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress), for sub-  
6 sidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced  
7 correspondingly: *And provided further*, That the Corpora-  
8 tion is authorized to carry out subsidy operations with respect  
9 to 1946 and 1947 sugar crops to such extent as the Secre-  
10 tary of Agriculture may determine necessary to obtain the  
11 maximum necessary production and distribution of sugar.



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## A BILL

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Relating to the payment of subsidies by the  
Commodity Credit Corporation and the Re-  
construction Finance Corporation.

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By Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCAR-  
RAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFAR-  
LAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON,  
Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE

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JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Banking and Currency







- SOAP SUPPLY. Rep. Springer, Ind., criticized the WFA request for 10,000,000 lbs. of soap for shipment to foreign countries "while the American housewife will be compelled to stand by and do the best she can" (p. 7780).
- BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Rep. Sumner, Ill., criticized these agreements, stating that they "extend this money creating power so as to make additional dollars available whenever foreign governments' IOU's were deposited in the fund" and inserted an Economic Bulletin on this subject (pp. 7782-3).
- PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged appointment of a veteran to the Civil Service Commission in order to protect veterans' rights, and criticized CSC's interpretation of the Veterans' Preference Act in connection with reduction-in-force proceedings (p. 7784).
- ARCHIVES. Library Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3243, to amend the act establishing the National Archives (H.Rept. 925)(p. 7788).
- VETERANS. World War Veterans' Legislation Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3749, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to provide for a readjustment allowance for all World War II veterans (H.Rept. 926)(p. 7788).
- PRICE CONTROL. Received an Ind. citizens' petition "against subsidies for relief from OPA," and a Wis. citizen's petition in behalf of Wis. tobacco producers "in protest of OPA regulations." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7789.)

#### SENATE

- C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1270, providing for transfer to CCC of RFC subsidies on meat, flour, and butter, and to authorize sugar-crop subsidies (S.Rept. 465)(p. 7714).
- PRICE CONTROL. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 1204, to amend the Price Control Act so as to require the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture before any regulation, etc., is issued with respect to fish or fish product (S.Rept. 467)(p. 7714).
- BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconversion (pp. 7723-51).  
Sen. McMahon, Conn., inserted a Conn. Legislature memorial favoring these agreements (p. 7714).
- FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized handling of the food situation by this Department, OPA, WFA, and others, and inserted sundry statements on the Oreg. lamb problem (pp. 7753-6).  
Sen. Cordon, Oreg., criticized OPA's livestock slaughter and meat distribution order, stating, "It is such an eloquent example of how not to administer that Office" (pp. 7719-20).
- LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a newspaper article, "United States is Called Santa Claus of Latin America," which states that our billions have not necessarily furthered the cause of democracy (p. 7719).
- NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Fred A. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury (pp. 7761).



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued July 18, 1945, for actions of Tuesday July 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both House received President's recommendation for a single surplus-property-disposal administrator. House received conference report on tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC tobacco loan rates. Senate committees reported bills to transfer certain RFC subsidies to CCC and to require Sec. of Agric.'s approval on fish price control regulations. Rep. Springer and Sen. Morse criticized certain agricultural food programs.

HOUSE

1. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Received the conference report on H.J. Res. 98, to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and CCC loan rates on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco (p. 7767). The Senate agreed to the conference report July 16.
2. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed to resolutions authorizing the Foreign Affairs and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees to make investigations in matters coming within their respective jurisdictions (pp. 7762-6, 7766-8). Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized Gt. Britain's reported withholding of woodpulp shipments (p. 7768).
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Both Houses received the President's message regarding disposal of surplus property in which he stated, "I am convinced that the effective performance of the vast administrative task remaining for the disposal of surplus property imperatively requires that authority to make decisions and responsibility for those decisions should be centralized in a single official" (H. Doc. 261). To Senate Military Affairs Committee and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (pp. 7713, 7766.)
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. Both Houses received the President's message transmitting reports by the American Red Cross and War Refugee Board relating to foreign war relief operations. To Appropriations Committees. (pp. 7714, 7766.)  
Rep. Dirksen, Ill., criticized UNRRA's proposed request for additional funds, gave figures on amounts available for expenditure, and urged action on his resolution providing for an investigation into UNRRA activities, including the handling of food (pp. 7780-2).
5. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Reps. Rankin, Miss., Sabath, Ill., and Dickstein, N.Y., discussed the work of the Un-American Activities Committee (pp. 7775-6).





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1945

No. 142

## Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, July 9, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Lt. Col. Donald C. Stuart, United States Army, post chaplain, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Most gracious God and Heavenly Father, who dost guide in the ways of righteousness all men and nations who turn to Thee, be with these thy servants in their deliberations and in their labor for the welfare of our country and the victorious completion of the war: Grant then Thy gifts of wisdom, prudence, and courage that they may regulate the affairs of state, provide for the conquest of our foe, and prepare for a just and lasting peace, all to Thy glory and our welfare. Strengthen us, Lord, when we are weary, encourage us when trials come, and keep us ever loyal to Thee and to our land; who livest and reignest, God, world without end. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1945.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. WALTER F. GEORGE, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. GEORGE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, July 16, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 261)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the follow-

ing message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On October 3, 1944, the Congress enacted the Surplus Property Act of 1944, a comprehensive scheme for the declaration, handling, and disposal of all types of surplus property.

The operations of the three-man Surplus Property Board created by that act have been marked by substantial achievements. It has set in motion the disposal machinery which Congress authorized and it has begun to implement the standards which Congress laid down for the disposal of surplus property. Regulations already promulgated or in the process of adoption cover the most important types of property—consumer goods, plant equipment, industrial plants, and farm lands. The emphasis in the Board's task will then shift from the promulgation of policy to the effectuation of basic policies already established.

The task of administration becomes increasingly difficult as the rate of surplus declarations rapidly rises. That rate is rising sharply now. To dispose of this growing volume of surplus property in a manner that will fully achieve the objectives declared by Congress will require the most efficient possible administrative machinery.

While the present Surplus Property Act was under consideration by the Congress, the then Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Mr. Byrnes, recommended provision for a single Administrator. I think experience has proved him right.

In a field which calls for quick and decisive action, it is undesirable to dilute responsibilities for the disposal of surplus property. Administration by a multimember board has complicated day-to-day operations under the act.

More recently the retiring Chairman of the Board has stated to the Congress that, although he originally shared the view that a three-man board was appropriate, his experience also led him to the belief that the act can best be administered by a single Administrator.

I am convinced that the effective performance of the vast administrative task

remaining for the disposal of surplus property imperatively requires that authority to make decisions and responsibility for those decisions should be centralized in a single official. Such an official should operate, as do all other executive agencies, under the general authority conferred by the President and the Congress on the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Accordingly I request the Congress to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 by substituting a single Administrator for the present Surplus Property Board.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

PHILIP KLEINMAN—VETO MESSAGE  
(S. DOC. NO. 74)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 311, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of Philip Kleinman."

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to Philip Kleinman, of Salem, Oreg., of the sum of \$495 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for payment of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him in securing medical and hospital treatment of physical disabilities allegedly attributable to injuries sustained by him in the course of duty while a soldier, United States Army.

Philip Kleinman served five enlistments in the Army, not continuous, extending from July 12, 1905, to January 15, 1916. In April 1918 he enlisted in the Coast Guard and was discharged October 14, 1918, from this enlistment. He reenlisted in the Coast Guard October 15, 1918, and served until honorably discharged, December 31, 1919. He enlisted in the Army January 1, 1920, and served through eight enlistments, being retired for longevity April 30, 1937.

I am informed by the War Department and the Veterans' Administration



that the disability for which Mr. Kleinman received treatment by private medical authorities, and which treatment furnishes the basis for the claim for reimbursement, is not shown to have been incurred in or aggravated by active military or naval service and that the expenses incurred by Mr. Kleinman do not, therefore, under the policies of existing law, constitute a proper charge against the United States.

I am also advised that the legislation, if approved, would grant a special benefit to one veteran not granted to all other veterans in the same class and under the same conditions and would constitute a precedent for thousands of similar claims from veterans who are compelled each year to undergo treatment for non-service-connected disabilities.

For the foregoing reasons I am constrained to withhold approval of S. 311, Seventy-ninth Congress.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

JULY 17, 1945.

#### REPORTS BY AMERICAN RED CROSS AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD RELATING TO FOREIGN WAR RELIEF OPERATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying reports, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 14, 1945.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports prepared by the American Red Cross and the War Refugee Board reflecting foreign war relief operations which have been conducted during the period July 1, 1940, through April 30, 1945, from appropriations for foreign war relief consolidated and extended by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942; the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943; and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

These reports supplement those previously submitted as of April 30, 1941; April 30, 1942; April 30, 1943; and April 30, 1944; and are of necessity of an interim nature, since the foreign war relief program is still in progress.

The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, has extended the availability of \$2,150,000 of this appropriation until December 31, 1945, in order to provide for the termination of the program, and a final report will be submitted following that date.

There is also transmitted herewith a statement of allocations that have been made to Government purchasing agencies from this appropriation, together with unobligated balances remaining in each allocation as of April 30, 1945. It will be noted that obligations reflected in this statement have been based on orders placed with vendors as distinguished from the report of the American Red Cross, which was prepared on the basis of requisitions submitted to Government purchasing agencies.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### PETITIONS

Petitions were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WALSH:

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Boston (Mass.) Committee for Lithuanian Independence, favoring recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Lithuania, and that she be accepted as a member of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Baltimore, Md., favoring the enactment of Senate bill 1128, the so-called seamen's bill of rights bill; to the Committee on Commerce.

#### BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS—RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference, and to have printed in the RECORD at this point, a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut memorializing the Congress in favor of the passage of the Bretton Woods agreements bill, with the stabilization fund included.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution presented by the Senator from Connecticut will be received and lie on the table, and, under the rule, it will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolution memorializing Congress in favor of the passage of the Bretton Woods bill with the stabilization fund included

*Resolved by this assembly,* That the Congress of the United States is urged to enact, as soon as possible, the Bretton Woods bill with the stabilization fund provision included; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the state to each member of the House Banking and Currency Committee of the Congress and to each member of the Connecticut Delegation in Congress.

State of Connecticut, House of Representatives, adopted June 6, 1945.

State of Connecticut, Senate, adopted June 6, 1945.

#### TRAVEL LIMITATIONS—RESOLUTION OF GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference, and request to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopt-

ed by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of North Dakota, at Fargo, N. Dak., relative to travel limitations.

There being no objection, the resolution presented by Mr. YOUNG was received, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution in regard to the Byrnes directive

Whereas the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of North Dakota, through its properly authorized representatives did upon receipt of the so-called Byrnes directive, endeavor to comply with the same by arranging the annual communication with an attendance of representatives limited to 50 persons outside the city of Fargo; and

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the principal officers of this Grand Lodge that other organizations with less justification have held meetings and conventions with no regard to limits upon attendance; and

Whereas tens of thousands have attended the Kentucky Derby, the Narragansett races, and other similar affairs with no thought of obeying this directive, and where wholesale, legalized gambling was notorious: Therefore be it

*Resolved,* That this Grand Lodge, representing some 12,000 loyal representative citizens of this Commonwealth, hundreds of whom are in the uniform of our country, do respectfully but nonetheless emphatically protest against the continuance of the Byrnes directive, and ask for its early cancellation or its uniform enforcement.

While we believe its open disregard by certain groups is a reflection upon all good citizens, we also believe its enforcement is contrary to the spirit of free America and the constitutional right of assembly; be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, under the seal of this Grand Lodge, be sent to the President and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WALTER L. STOCKWELL,  
Secretary.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1270. A bill relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; with an amendment (Rept. No. 465).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of medals to the widows, children, or mothers of persons who lose their lives in the military or naval service during World War II; with amendments (Rept. No. 466).

By Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 1204. A bill to amend subsection (e) of section 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to require that the approval in writing of the Secretary of Agriculture be obtained before any action is taken under such act with respect to fish or other sea food or with respect to any regulation, order, price schedule, or other requirement applicable to any processor with respect to any food or feed product processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from fish or other sea food; without amendment (Rept. No. 467).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HATCH (by request):

S. 1273. A bill to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property



RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES BY THE  
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND THE RE-  
CONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

---

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 1270]

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

This bill, as reported by the committee, authorizes an increase in the amounts of the subsidies which may be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to certain agricultural commodities and the products thereof. Any increase in the amount of subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be conditioned upon a corresponding decrease in the amount of subsidies authorized to be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Thus, no over-all increase in subsidies is authorized.

Under existing law, limitations are placed upon the amounts of the subsidies which may be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The limitations with respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation are contained in Public Law 30, Seventy-ninth Congress, and those with respect to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are contained in Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress. Under the latter act, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to pay the following subsidies, among others: With respect to meat in an amount not to exceed \$595,000,000, with respect to flour in an amount not to exceed \$190,000,000, and with respect to butter in an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000. Under this bill, the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds authorized to be expended for subsidy purposes will be increased by such amounts as may be determined from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) Not to exceed

with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000, and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000. These amounts correspond to the amounts stated above as those which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to expend for subsidies with respect to similar commodities; and whenever an increase is made under this bill in the amount of subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to any such class of agricultural commodities or the products thereof, a corresponding reduction will be made in the amount authorized to be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to agricultural commodities of that class or the products thereof.

The enactment of this bill will tend to centralize in the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility for the production of food, and at the same time will afford greater flexibility in working out the food program. This should serve to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to overcome some of the difficulties which have been encountered in the production and distribution of food. For example, the Commodity Credit Corporation will be enabled to pay subsidies to the producers of lambs on the basis of an arrangement which has already been worked out informally and which will do much to relieve the present plight of the producers of lambs and result in a greater supply of their product for the consuming public. While it is generally agreed that this arrangement will result in substantial improvement in the production and distribution of lambs, the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has the basic authority to pay such a subsidy under existing law, does not have available funds to use for that purpose within the existing limitations. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on the other hand, does have available funds which can be used for paying the subsidy to lamb producers, but does not have the basic authority to pay such a subsidy under existing law. Thus, it is apparent that in this case the flexibility which would be provided by this bill is necessary in order to attain an objective which has been generally agreed upon as desirable.

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Calendar No. 464

79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 1270**

[Report No. 465]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945

Reported by Mr. BUTLER, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through]

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**A BILL**

Relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by  
4       Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the  
5       Act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, Seventy-ninth Congress),  
6       shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to  
7       time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as  
8       follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and

1 livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with  
2 respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and  
3 (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter,  
4 \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts authorized to  
5 be expended pursuant to section 1 of the Act of June 23,  
6 1945 (Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress), for sub-  
7 sidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced  
8 correspondingly: ~~And provided further~~, That the Corpora-  
9 tion is authorized to carry out subsidy operations with respect  
10 to 1946 and 1947 sugar crops to such extent as the Seere-  
11 tary of Agriculture may determine necessary to obtain the  
12 maximum necessary production and distribution of sugar.





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# A BILL

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Relating to the payment of subsidies by the  
Commodity Credit Corporation and the Re-  
construction Finance Corporation.

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By Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McCAR-  
RAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFAR-  
LAND, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. ROBERTSON,  
Mr. CORDON, and Mr. MORSE

---

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Banking and Currency

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945  
Reported with an amendment







DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued July 20, 1945, for actions of Thursday, July 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill transferring certain RFC subsidies to CCC. Senate committee reported bill increasing Export-Import Bank's lending authority. Sen. Stewart commended proposal for single surplus-property administrator. Rep. Jenkins discussed recommendations to improve the sugar situation. Rep. Ellis criticized the lend-lease program. Rep. Hope criticized the measure to provide for AAA-tobacco-marketing-quota elections and specify CCC loan rates on tobacco. Sen. Morse criticized OPA's handling of the Oreg. lamb situation.

SENATE

1. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3771, to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (S.Rept. 490) (p. 7874). Agreed to Majority Leader Barkley's (Ky.) request to make this bill the unfinished business (p. 7940).
2. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Hart, Conn., inserted a constituent's petition for the extension and maintenance of credit for the purchase and carrying of securities (p. 7873).
3. CLAIMS; INSECT CONTROL. Claims Committee reported without amendment S. 1250, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the campaign carried by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly (S.Rept. 491) (p. 7874).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., commended the President's recommendation that surplus-property disposal be put under one man, agreed to modify his bill S. 1264 to that end, and urged early consideration of his bill, stating that it provides that surplus-property disposal in its entirety shall be placed under the Surplus Property Board (or Administrator) (pp. 7889-90).
5. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized OPA's handling of the Oreg. lamb situation and inserted several communications on this subject. Several members discussed this with him. (pp. 7908-12.)
6. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Passed, 61-16, with amendments H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconversion (pp. 7875-88, 7890-908).
7. C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. Passed as reported S. 1270, providing for transfer to CCC of RFC subsidies on meat, flour, and butter (p. 7940). The committee amendment

- 2 -

struck out the provision for sugar-crop subsidies. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., inserted the committee report (p. 7940).

8. TAXATION; RECONVERSION. Passed with amendments H.R. 3633, the tax bill, to facilitate reconversion (pp. 7912-40).
  9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Casper Ooms to be Commissioner of Patents (p. 7941).
  10. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. H.R. 2690 (see Digest 143) amends the Bonneville Project Act so as to provide better methods of administration and, among other things, authorizes the Administrator to dispose of energy to Federal agencies at rates approved by the Federal Power Commission, relieves him of maintaining duplicate records, requires annual commercial-type audit, authorizes appointments pursuant to civil-service laws of electrical-facility workers, and authorizes settlement of tort claims not in excess of \$1,000 and settlement of property damage claims.
- HOUSE
11. SUGAR SITUATION. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, discussed the Republican Congressional Food Committee's recommendations to help relieve the sugar situation (pp. 7942-3). The recommendations are as follows: To borrow sugar from the United Kingdom and from military allocations, place an embargo on shipments to foreign countries until actual stock-piles are disclosed and justified, expand the sugar-beet production, and prepare now for sugar production in the Orient.
  12. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Ellis, W. Va., criticized the lend-lease program in view of "shortages" (including food) in the U.S. (p. 7943).
  13. PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION. Passed without amendment S. 714, to amend the Employees' Compensation Act so as to clarify procedures, including those pertaining to filing claims (pp. 7944-5).
  14. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received this Department's estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7952.)
  15. ARCHIVES. H.R. 3243 (see Digest 142) (to amend the National Archives Act) authorizes heads of agencies to impose restrictions on the use of records transferred to the Archivist only at the time or prior to their physical transfer, such restrictions to remain in force and effect until the successor of an agency head agrees to modification or removal and to apply to the Archivist and National Archives employees as well as to heads of agencies and departments and their employees.
  16. VETERANS. H.R. 3749 (see Digest 143), amends the GI Bill of Rights as follows: Increases to 4 years the time in which training courses may be initiated and allows 9 instead of 7 years for the completion of such course; provides for short-intensive post-graduate courses up to 30 weeks; increases subsistence allowances during educational courses other than correspondence courses; includes correspondence schools in "educational or training institutions;" provides for payment by the Government for courses in correspondence schools in existence prior to the date of the act; increases from 2 to 6 years the time in which application may be made for loans, such application to be made to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs instead of the "lending agency," no loan to be negotiated until 20 days after date of veteran's discharge; eliminates the security requirement for loans; provides for honorable discharge to be certificate of eligibility; eliminates Administrator's approval for loans for resi-



Mr. GEORGE. I believe there is a tax bill on the calendar to which the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] secured approval of the Senate Finance Committee to offer an amendment. I do not remember what bill it is. But there is another tax bill which will have to be brought before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I do not wish to interfere with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], but if the matter could go over tonight, so that I may have an opportunity to attach the amendment to a tax bill which will be called up tomorrow or Saturday, then the Senator could call up the concurrent resolution at any time he desired to do so.

Mr. HATCH. I shall be very glad to have the matter go over tonight, but I will not make any agreement.

Mr. MURDOCK. With the assurance which I have received from the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that he does not intend to call up Concurrent Resolution 50, I withdraw my amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3633) was read the third time, and passed.

#### PAYMENTS OF SUBSIDIES TO PRODUCERS OF CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 464, Senate bill 1270.

Mr. LANGER. I object.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from North Dakota will withhold his objection for a moment, I will make a statement with respect to the bill.

Mr. LANGER. I withhold the objection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This is a measure which has been reported by the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate. The bill is designed to make it possible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out a program to sustain the lamb producer.

Mr. LANGER. I withdraw my objection. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that I have talked with minority members of the commit-

tee, and I find no opposition on their part to the proposed legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, on page 2, line 8, after the word "correspondingly", to strike out "And provided further, That the Corporation is authorized to carry out subsidy operations with respect to 1946 and 1947 sugar crops to such extent as the Secretary of Agriculture may determine necessary to obtain the maximum necessary production and distribution of sugar", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, 79th Cong.), shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000,000, (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 23, 1945 (Public, 88, 79th Cong.), for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced correspondingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee report be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the report (No. 465) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

This bill, as reported by the committee, authorizes an increase in the amounts of the subsidies which may be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to certain agricultural commodities and the products thereof. Any increase in the amount of subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be conditioned upon a corresponding decrease in the amount of subsidies authorized to be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Thus, no over-all increase in subsidies is authorized.

Under existing law, limitations are placed upon the amounts of the subsidies which may be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The limitations with respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation are contained in Public Law 30, Seventy-ninth Congress, and those with respect to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are contained in Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Under the latter act, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to pay the following subsidies, among others. With respect to meat in an amount not to exceed \$595,000,000, with respect to flour in an amount not to exceed \$190,000,000, and with respect to butter in an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000. Under this bill, the amount of Commodity Credit Corporation funds authorized to be expended for subsidy purposes will be increased by such amounts as may be determined from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000, and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000. These amounts correspond to the amounts stated above as those which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to expend for subsidies with respect to similar commodities; and whenever an increase is made under this bill in the amount of subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation with respect to any such class of agricultural commodities or the products thereof, a corresponding reduction will be made in the amount authorized to be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to agricultural commodities of that class or the products thereof.

The enactment of this bill will tend to centralize in the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility for the production of food, and at the same time will afford greater flexibility in working out the food program. This should serve to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to overcome some of the difficulties which have been encountered in the production and distribution of food. For example, the Commodity Credit Corporation will be enabled to pay subsidies to the producers of lambs on the basis of an arrangement which has already been worked out informally and which will do much to relieve the present plight of the producers of lambs and result in a greater supply of their product for the consuming public. While it is generally agreed that this arrangement will result in substantial improvement in the production and distribution of lambs, the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has the basic authority to pay such a subsidy under existing law, does not have available funds to use for that purpose within the existing limitations. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on the other hand, does have available funds which can be used for paying the subsidy to lamb producers, but does not have the basic authority to pay such a subsidy under existing law. Thus, it is apparent that in this case the flexibility which would be provided by this bill is necessary in order to attain an objective which has been generally agreed upon as desirable.

#### INCREASE IN LENDING AUTHORITY OF EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, earlier in the day the Committee on Banking and Currency reported House bill 3771 dealing with the increased lending power of the Export-Import Bank. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill at this time, with the understanding that it will not be dealt with until tomorrow.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3771) to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.



Mr. GEORGE. I know that. I say that I am simply lecturing the court, and I am insisting on what I think is always a much safer thing for courts to do, namely, to allow the lawyers to develop the points which they believe to be controlling. If the court discovers something else which it knows to be controlling, all good and well. But in this case, regardless of what one may think about it, the court decided against the taxpayer, but finally the court modified what it had said with respect to the conflict of the Treasury regulation with the statute.

House Concurrent Resolution 50 was submitted in the House of Representatives. It was agreed to by the House of Representatives and came to the Senate. The Senate Finance Committee, to which it was referred, has reported it favorably, and it has been placed on the calendar. In the report which the Senate Finance Committee made on the resolution the following is stated:

This resolution seeks to reaffirm what the committee believes to have been the intent of Congress as reflected in Treasury regulations—

Certain Treasury regulations.

That is all; that statement is in the report. The committee report is that the resolution seeks to reaffirm what the committee believes to have been the intent of Congress as reflected in certain regulations. That is not the law. It will not be binding on a court. It will not have anything to do with the law if the law is right. The courts may continue to make their decisions with respect to regulations. But in the measure now before the Senate there is nothing about the resolution; it is not referred to at all; it is wholly extraneous.

The resolution is on the calendar; and when it comes up for consideration in the Senate, the Senate may pitch it out entirely and may say it is not proper procedure and should not be agreed to. But I say that any legislative body which is a sovereign body under everyone's law has a right to express its opinion as to what it intends to do or what it intended to do. The Congress of the United States expressed its opinion that what the Turks were doing in Europe long long numbers of years ago was outrageous and contrary to the dictates of humanity, and so forth and so forth. Certainly a legislative body can say what its purpose or intent is in taking certain action. That is not binding on a court, any more than what it said in the first instance was. The courts frequently find that something was not the intent of the legislature, when probably it was; and sometimes they find that something was the intent of the legislative body, when probably it was not; but they examine the law and arrive at their own decision.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am in full agreement with the Senator regarding what can be done by concurrent resolution, and I agree with him that by concurrent resolution we can condemn things which occur in Europe or things which occur in this country. But when we try to tell the courts of the country, as we do here,

what the law is, when they have held just the opposite, and when a committee of Congress not only condemns the action of the court but takes the position—as is done in both reports—that the position of the court is untenable, I simply think that cannot be done by means of concurrent resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I asked the Senator from Georgia to yield because I am more or less familiar with the whole question which is being debated. I do not think there is an iota of difference between the position of the Senator from Utah and the position of the Senator from Georgia—absolutely none—except this—and let me say first that I think the position of the Senator from Utah is sound.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HATCH. I do. But I should also say that we are confronted with a certain practical situation. The Senator from Georgia has explained that this matter is not involved in this particular measure, so far. When House Concurrent Resolution 50 comes before the Senate, I think we can all debate the question and discuss it to our heart's content. But right now I see no particular reason for indulging in this debate. But I do think the Senator from Utah is really sound in the position he takes.

Mr. GEORGE. I am not disputing that. However, I am pointing out the effect of it, and I am pointing out the Treasury's position on it.

I was about to make an additional statement, and with that I will be through and will be willing to have the Senate vote on this matter. The Treasury has taken a flat position on this issue, and the Treasury has also said that so far as past transactions are concerned—in other words, so far as its regulation is concerned—it would go on and would abide by it, regardless of what the court had said or had not said.

But the Treasury does not wish to approve any legislation which lays down the law for the future. So, suppose this amendment is added to the bill. The bill thus amended would go to the House of Representatives. The Treasury would appear before the House committee and would ask that the bill be held for conference. That undoubtedly would be done, and that would be the end of the tax bill, because before a conference could be held we would have adjourned and gone home until October.

The issue can be raised either on consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 50, when it comes before the Senate, or on consideration of another tax bill, if one is reported and considered at this session, before the adjournment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to inquire whether it is the intention of the Senator to call up House Concurrent Resolution 50, following consideration of the pending measure.

Mr. HATCH. I hope the Senator does so.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to get it off the calendar, because it is there now. However, I do not know that I shall call it up immediately after action is taken on the pending bill. Another tax bill might be reported out before that.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Georgia anticipate that within a short time a revenue bill will be reported from the committee and will be ready for consideration by the Senate?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I anticipate that may be done either on Friday or Saturday.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Utah may endeavor at that time to attach what he now proposes to attach.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. If the Senator from Georgia will assure me that he will not attempt to call up Concurrent Resolution No. 50, and would prefer to have me offer my amendment to some other tax bill, and I may have that opportunity before the Senate passes on Concurrent Resolution No. 50, I shall have no objection.

Mr. GEORGE. That will be all right with me, so far as I am concerned, but there are several other Senators who are interested in Concurrent Resolution No. 50, and I could not bind them.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Georgia may not bind other Senators in respect to Concurrent Resolution No. 50.

Mr. GEORGE. No.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the Senator from Georgia agree to what I have suggested?

Mr. GEORGE. I would certainly be willing to give the Senator from Utah an opportunity to seek to offer his amendment to some other revenue bill which will come before the Senate. I would not want to undertake to bind other Senators, however, who are interested in the matter, by saying that concurrent resolution No. 50 will not be called up, because any Senator may call it up.

Mr. BARKLEY. In that connection I may say, Mr. President, that following the disposition of the Export-Import Bank bill tomorrow, I hope to move that the calendar be called for consideration of bills to which there is no objection. The concurrent resolution to which reference has been made will not be included in the call of the calendar, which will begin where we left off the last time the calendar was called. It would be subject to any Senator's objection. Under those circumstances, it would take a motion to bring the concurrent resolution before the Senate, and the chances are, I believe, that it would go over until after the recess of the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I am quite sure that a motion will be made.

Mr. BARKLEY. It will then be necessary for the Senate to act on the motion.

Mr. GEORGE. I could not undertake to bind any Senator.

Mr. MURDOCK. I understand that. If the Senator will agree that he will not call up Concurrent Resolution 50, or move to have it considered, and afford me an opportunity to offer my amendment to a tax bill which may come up tomorrow or Saturday, I shall be perfectly willing to withdraw my amendment now.









DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued July 21, 1945, for actions of Friday, July 20, 1945)

For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed and sent to the President the bill transferring certain RFC subsidies to CCC. Senate passed and sent to the President the bill increasing Export-Import Bank's lending authority. Senate passed bill requiring Sec. of Agriculture's written approval on fish regulations. Rep. Latham criticized export of rationed foods. Senate began debate on U.S. FAO-membership measure.

HOUSE

1. C.C.C. SUBSIDIES. Passed without amendment S. 1270, providing for transfer of RFC subsidy-payment programs for meat, flour, and butter to CCC in order that "the subsidies, instead of being paid to the processor, shall be true production subsidies and shall be paid to the producer" (pp. 8004-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3314, providing for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Reconversion (p. 8003). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUGAR DISTRIBUTION. Rep. Flood, Pa., criticized "discrimination" in the distribution of sugar for canning purposes (p. 8009).
4. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Latham, N.Y., criticized the "unlimited and uncontrolled" shipments of foodstuffs (including rationed commodities) point free to Europeans and urged that the Secretary of Agriculture "put an immediate stop to this practice" (pp. 8018-9).
5. TAXATION; RECONVERSION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3633, the tax bill to facilitate reconversion (pp. 8003-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. RESEARCH. Rep. Randolph, W.Va., urged favorable consideration of his bill H.R. 3360 and S. 1285 by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to provide for the formulation of a scientific research program (p. 8009).
7. PATENTS Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3756, to require the recording of agreements relating to patents (H.Rept. 932) and H.R. 3757, to provide for public registering of patents available for licensing (H.Rept. 933) (p. 8021).

SENATE

8. PRICE CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1204, to amend the Price Control Act so as to require the Secretary of Agriculture's written approval on regulations, etc., pertaining to fish (p. 7973).
9. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed without amendment H.R. 3771, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (pp. 7958-71, 7977, 7980).
10. INSECT CONTRL. Discussed and passed over S. 1250, to reimburse certain fruit growers for damages sustained as the result of the Federal Government's campaign to eradicate the Mediterranean fruitfly (p. 7975).
11. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Began debate on H.J. Res. 145, to provide for U. S. membership in the FAO (pp. 7977-81, 7981-9, 7995-7).  
Agreed to a resolution for the consideration of this bill (pp. 7995-6).  
Sen. Barkley, Ky., stated that the Secretary of Agriculture supports this measure (pp. 7984-5).
12. REGIONAL AUTHORITY. Discussed and passed over S. 1260, to amend the Bonneville Power Project Act so as to improve administrative procedures (p. 7974).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1224, to amend the Surplus Property Act so as to "grant former owners of real property acquired by the Government after December 31, 1929, the first priority to repurchase such property when it is declared surplus by the Government" (S. Rept. 505). This bill was referred to the Military Affairs Committee. (p. 7956.)
14. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Morese, Oreg., and others discussed the Oreg. lamb situation (p. 7989-95).
15. FOOD PRODUCTION. Sen. Guffey, Pa., commended the war-food-production program. (pp. 7971-2).
16. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted former Secretary Morgenthau's report favoring S. 380, the full-employment bill (pp. 7955-6).
17. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received this Department's estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7956).
18. PUBLIC LANDS. Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2613, to authorize the War Food Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust boundary disputes by settling claims to certain so-called Sebastian Martin grant lands in N. Mex. (S. Rep. 504 (p. 7956).  
Passed without amendment H.R. 2285, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain U.S. lands to Springfield Township, Montgomery County, Pa., for highway and for ornamental park purposes (p. 7972). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. ROADS. Passed without amendment H.R. 169, to continue the provisions of Sec. 8 (relating to access roads) of the Federal Highway Act, as amended, Public 146, 78th Cong., until Jan. 1, 1947 (p. 7972). This bill will now be sent to the President.



# House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, day by day we are the beneficiaries of Thy bountiful providence. Show us how we may conserve and cultivate the worthy and valuable experiences of each succeeding day. Whatever is sinful and sordid, wilt Thou forgive and remember no more against us.

Grant that we may make the most of and the best of this new day which has come to us laden with so many glorious blessings and opportunities. May we use all its hours not only for enjoyment but for progress in the nobler ways of living.

May our creed and conduct, profession and practice, talk and walk, harmonize in cordial and constant agreement. Help us to be faithful to our highest trusts, and loyal to every royal instinct and aspiration which Thou hast implanted within us.

We pray that we may be noble partners with Thee in contributing to the welfare and happiness of needy humanity. Inspire us with the spirit of the Christ to bring in that blessed day when men and nations shall live together in the fellowship of peace.

To Thy name we shall give all the glory. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3314. An act to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and

H. R. 3633. An act to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1270. An act relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 592) entitled "An act for the relief of the estate of James Arthur Wilson, deceased."

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3314) to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 7, strike out all after line 23 over to and including line 3 on page 8.

Page 8, line 5, strike out "7" and insert "6."

Page 8, line 11, strike out "8" and insert "7."

Page 10, line 17, strike out "9" and insert "8."

Page 12, line 5, strike out "10" and insert "9."

Page 12, line 20, strike out "11" and insert "10."

Page 13, line 13, strike out "12" and insert "11."

Page 13, line 23, strike out "13" and insert "12."

Page 14, line 13, strike out "14" and insert "13."

Page 14, line 16, strike out "(i)."

Page 14, line 21, strike out "(ii)."

Page 14, line 22, strike out "relief or reconstruction" and insert "relief, reconstruction, or armaments."

Page 14, line 25, strike out "either" and insert "any."

Page 15, after line 6, insert:

## "FURTHER PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS"

"SEC. 14. In the realization that additional measures of international economic cooperation are necessary to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and render most effective the operations of the Fund and the Bank, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to seek to bring about further agreement and cooperation among nations and international bodies, as soon as possible, on ways and means which will best reduce obstacles to and restrictions upon international trade, eliminate unfair trade practices, promote mutually advantageous commercial relations, and otherwise facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and promote the stability of international economic relations. In considering the policies of the United States in foreign lending and the policies of the Fund and the Bank, particularly in conducting exchange transactions, the Council and the United States representatives on the Fund and the Bank shall give careful consideration to the progress which has been made in achieving such agreement and cooperation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, we have just let the Bretton Woods agreement go through without an effort to protect the basic principle of this international monetary agreement—the integrity of money used in international trade—by removing the restrictions on its international circulation. How can any international monetary plan be successful when the contracting nations are left to funnel trade into their country by issuing money limited to use only in certain countries—namely blocked currency. We are told the contracting nations must safeguard their credit by protecting the tremendous volume of blocked currency outstanding. Which is the more important, the success of the new monetary Commission or the advantage to be obtained for some country by the use of blocked currency? If the contracting nations are sincere in their effort to do away with inequalities of international exchange and restraint of international trade, what is to prevent any nation from recalling their outstanding blocked currencies in exchange for international money good in any country as a means of making this new international money system work and to safeguard the successful operation of this new international monetary convention. Evidently the advantage accorded this favored nation at the very outset is the chief objective of the Bretton Woods scheme—control of international trade by the control of the creation and circulation of international money. The American representatives at the Bretton Woods Conference have flaunted the expressed purpose of our Government as laid down in section 311 of the United States Statutes:

SEC. 311. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

## TO FACILITATE RECONVERSION

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3633) to facilitate reconversion, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:



Page 18, strike out all after line 14 over to and including line 7 on page 20.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina.

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES BY THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1270) relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Kentucky please explain briefly the purposes of the bill?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the transfer of food subsidies now paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the processor, to the Commodity Credit Corporation in the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the bill is that the subsidies, instead of being paid to the processor, shall be true production subsidies and shall be paid to the producer. There is no increase in the amount of subsidies that shall be paid. The \$595,000,000 now paid to the meat processors shall be paid to the producers of livestock and livestock products. The subsidy of \$100,000,000 on butter now paid to processors shall be paid to the producers of butterfat and butter. The subsidies now being paid on flour shall be paid to the wheat producers and the producers of wheat products.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has no means of paying these subsidies to the farmers. The Department of Agriculture has the mechanism by which the subsidies can be paid directly to the farmer, and instead of being a roll-back subsidy will, in effect and in truth, be production subsidies. This bill has the approval of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of the Department of Agriculture, of the Director of Economic Stabilization, and the Director of War Mobilization. In fact, it has the approval of all departments of government interested. It seems to me it is something that should have been done long ago.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What is the object of a wheat subsidy? No matter who gets it, what is the object of it?

Mr. SPENCE. In this case it would increase the production of wheat.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that wheat is lying in the elevators and cannot be moved and is spoiling and is a nuisance? I have seen it lying around like that, and the gentleman from Kansas and others have testified to that.

Mr. SPENCE. The question here does not arise whether or not we will con-

tinue subsidies. Subsidies are in the law and they will continue for a year. The question is whether these subsidies will be administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the subsidies paid to processors, or whether the subsidies will be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation directly to farmers whom we are trying to help.

Mr. GROSS. How much money was spent in the last year for wheat subsidies in this country?

Mr. SPENCE. I do not know. I think \$190,000,000 was authorized for flour. This will now go to the wheat grower if directed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. GROSS. Yet they ground up hundreds of millions of bushels of the best wheat to feed the livestock because it could not be used in any other way, and when they fed that to the livestock the corn laid around and spoiled. What is the sense of all this?

Mr. SPENCE. I do not think those questions arise; it is just a question of how this subsidy is going to be administered. It is already provided for by law.

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that the question should be, How can we cut it all out and save the taxpayers that money?

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Was there any opposition to this bill in the Senate?

Mr. SPENCE. There was no opposition to the bill in the Senate, as I understand it; it was voted out by the committee unanimously. I am sure there is no opposition in the House.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Under this bill the subsidy goes to the producers.

Mr. SPENCE. The subsidy goes to the producers direct, something we have devoutly wished to accomplish ever since subsidies were inaugurated.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. There is no authorized increase in the over-all subsidies, is there?

Mr. SPENCE. No.

Mr. COCHRAN. None whatever, it is simply a different method of distribution.

Mr. SPENCE. It is a matter of distribution, and if the payment of subsidy is authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation there is a corresponding reduction in the subsidy that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to use.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not a fact that it will require a much larger personnel to distribute the subsidies to the producers?

Mr. SPENCE. No; I think not. I think the mechanism is already established in the Department of Agriculture through the agencies they control. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has neither the authority nor the mechanism of agencies by which it could do it.

Mr. JENKINS. Let me pursue that a little further. It stands to reason that there are many more producers than there are processors.

Mr. SPENCE. That is true.

Mr. JENKINS. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation can distribute these subsidies to food processors of which there may be only 10,000; but there might be a million producers.

Mr. SPENCE. Absolutely; and that is the reason the Reconstruction Finance Corporation never had the authority to distribute to the farmers, and it did not have the agencies by which it could make the distribution.

Mr. JENKINS. Let me ask this so we will have it clear, that if this is transferred to the Department of Agriculture they already have the facilities and will not be required to build up any new agencies.

Mr. SPENCE. That is correct. I have here a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture which I intend to put in the RECORD, and also a letter from Mr. Goodloe, General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in which it is stated that the Department of Agriculture is equipped to make these subsidy payments and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation cannot make them directly to the farmer.

Mr. JENKINS. If it should hereafter develop that they were going to have to hire half a million more people to distribute these subsidies, it would be contrary to what the gentleman expects.

Mr. SPENCE. There is no appropriation for that purpose. They say that under the present set-up of the Department of Agriculture they can administer this law as it ought to be administered.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, and a letter from the General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Goodloe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

(The letters referred to follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, July 17, 1945.

HON. BRENT SPENCE,  
Chairman, Banking and  
Currency Committee,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPENCE: In accordance with our telephone conversation of today, I want to comment briefly on S. 1270. This bill authorizes a reduction limitation or ceiling on food subsidies and a corresponding increase in the Commodity Credit Corporation limitation or ceiling.

It is urgent that legislation of this character be enacted without delay so as to enable the proposed lamb-subsidy payments to be made directly to producers. Under existing law, while the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has sufficient funds to carry out the lamb-subsidy program, it does not have the authority to make these payments directly to producers. On the other hand, while the Commodity Credit Corporation has the authority to make the lamb-subsidy payments directly to producers, it does not have the funds under the existing applicable subsidy limitations.

The bill would authorize a similar shift in other food subsidies now paid to processors



by Reconstruction Finance Corporation if subsequent developments indicate that such a shift would make for increased production. I want to emphasize that total subsidy limitation for the two agencies would remain unchanged.

I deeply appreciate your consideration of this legislation at this time.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
*Secretary.*

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,  
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1945.

HON. BRENT SPENCE,  
*Chairman, House Banking and  
Currency Committee,*  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SPENCE: This is in response to your telephone inquiry in regard to S. 1270 introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator O'MAHONEY for himself and eight of his colleagues. You are correct in your understanding that this legislation is desired by the Department of Agriculture and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It has also been cleared with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the Office of Economic Stabilization. The bill was unanimously reported today by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency with the "provided further" clause relating to sugar stricken and we are hopeful that this bill will be enacted this week.

The bill does not increase the total overall limit provided by the Congress for the payment of subsidies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The general purpose of the bill is to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to Commodity Credit Corporation at such times and in such manner as he may determine the administration of the food subsidy programs now handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Such programs are limited to meat, butter, and flour. In view of the fact that Congress recently has seen fit to centralize in the Secretary of Agriculture (who also succeeds to the authority of the War Food Administration) certain authority and responsibility with respect to food, it would be desirable that the Secretary of Agriculture likewise be given authority with respect to the three food subsidy programs handled by RFC.

The specific and immediate purpose of the bill is to permit the payment to the growers of the lamb subsidy. At present the lamb subsidy is 95 cents per 100 pounds and is paid by RFC to the slaughterer, and it is proposed that the payments be increased in amount to \$2 per 100 pounds for the 6 months ending December 31, 1945, and \$2.50 per 100 pounds for the 6 months ending June 30, 1946, the payments to be made to the growers. Legislation is necessary to accomplish this for several reasons:

1. While the Commodity Credit Corporation has the authority and the facilities for making payments directly to growers, it cannot undertake the lamb program within the limitations on the use of its funds for subsidy payments as provided in section 3 of the act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, 79th Cong.); and

2. While RFC could make the payments within the limitations on its funds for subsidy payments proposed by the act of June 23, 1945 (Public, 88, 79th Cong.), RFC has neither the facilities for making such payments directly to growers nor the legal authority so to do. The latter is occasioned solely by the fact that RFC is authorized to pay subsidies on commodities that have been defined as strategic or critical by the President pursuant to section 5d of the RFC act, as amended. Meat (beef, pork, lamb, mutton, and veal) but not livestock, have been so defined and section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by section 102 of the Stabilization

Extension Act of 1944, provides that no additional agricultural commodities or commodities manufactured or processed in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity intended to be used as food for human consumption, shall for the purposes of that subsection be defined as strategic or critical pursuant to the provisions of said section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. GOODLOE,  
*General Counsel.*

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I view this bill as the last chapter of a very interesting book which has been written in respect to subsidies, especially in respect to so-called consumer subsidies. It will be recalled that for some years how we on this side of the aisle and many on the other side have been fighting valiently if not always successfully to prevent the payment of consumer subsidies. Some of you know them better perhaps as roll-back subsidies.

In section 2-e of the OPA act as originally enacted, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to pay subsidies to obtain a maximum amount of critical and strategic material. We of course thought when that bill was passed that when we referred to "strategic and critical materials" we were referring to copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and the minerals principally, but the President in his wisdom included in his Executive order butter, meat, and flour as strategic and critical materials.

It has always been contended that there was not authority in law to pay these subsidies for the purpose of maintaining maximum prices, that the law provided for the payment of subsidies to the producer to get the maximum amount of production. Last year the Senate wrote a prohibition into the law, which we accepted, prohibiting the payment of subsidies after June 30, 1945. This year S. 502 amended that prohibition to authorize the payment of certain subsidies, and the subsidies referred to in this bill now being considered, S. 1270, are the subsidies referred to in S. 502, which we enacted some weeks ago. In the bill S. 502 we amended the so-called Taft amendment prohibiting the payment of subsidies to the extent that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could through its subsidiary corporations pay certain subsidies on butter to the amount of \$100,000,000, on wheat up to \$190,000,000, and on livestock up to \$595,000,000. That continued the roll-back subsidy program.

This bill in effect simply transfers the \$595,000,000, which the RFC was authorized to pay as subsidies on meat and livestock, the \$190,000,000 on wheat, and the \$100,000,000 on butter, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of paying not subsidies to maintain maximum prices, which we have always contended was illegal, but subsidies to the producer for the purpose of obtaining a maximum amount of production. That is why I say this is the last chapter, I hope, in this fight which we have been carrying on to prevent the payment of subsidies to processors or to

consumers for the illegal purpose of maintaining maximum prices.

There has never been any objection whatsoever to the payment of any reasonable amount of subsidies to the producer to obtain a maximum amount of production. We have the assurance that if this bill is enacted into law the subsidies which would otherwise be paid to a processor to maintain maximum prices will now be directly paid to producers and only in such sums under the limitation which we have set in here to obtain the maximum amount of production.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I have not had a chance to read this bill and I do not believe anybody else has. The gentleman is an expert on this. I agree with what he says that the subsidy ought to go back to the producer as soon, as rapidly, and as completely as possible. But let me ask the gentleman in the Department of Agriculture, will it be necessary for them to build up a great big list of new personnel in order to carry this out?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The Commodity Credit Corporation has expended and committed over \$3,000,000,000. If I remember correctly their limit at the present time is \$5,000,000,000. I think we extended it. However, it is over a \$3,000,000,000 concern. They have ample personnel to administer this law without the addition of one single person to the pay roll of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is right along the line of their present activity, so there is no reason to believe that the personnel of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be increased by a single individual.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand from the gentleman that this is a premium payment to the producers of lamb and mutton?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes, and beef, pork, or any other meat—livestock or livestock products.

Mr. MURDOCK. But it is a payment chiefly to the producer?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I favor it for that very reason and I am glad to have the gentleman's statement.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I make this further statement. Take the case of butter. The roll-back on butter was 5 cents a pound. It was static. It was more or less set at 5 cents a pound. Under this act, if the Department of Agriculture, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, can get a maximum amount of production of butter for less than 5 cents paid to the producer, there is a possibility of our saving some money.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. In answer to the gentleman's question, one of the main incentives for the immediate passage of this bill is that the subsidy on lambs might be



paid. They feel that is very essential at this time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is the immediate important problem.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. How will the small wheat farmer who sells 500 bushels, say, qualify for this subsidy?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Why, that is done through the machinery that has already been set up for the payment of any other subsidies. If I were to advise the farmers in my district in respect to all of these problems, I would tell them to go to their county agents. The county agent has the information or can obtain the information as to where he can apply for the subsidy.

Mr. GROSS. There ought to be somebody here in the House today who could tell us that, and not say "presumably."

Mr. WOLCOTT. I can say very definitely that they may go to the county agent. He is the only direct representative that they have. They will go to the county agent. The county agent represents the Federal and the State and county governments, and they can get sufficient information from him and sufficient forms from him to make application. The application eventually gets to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The channels through which it goes I am not positive about, but I do know that they can originate with the county agents.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Is it not true that the technical changes brought about in S. 1270 are merely to increase the flexibility of the payment of subsidies as from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Commodity Credit Corporation rather than giving any increase in total subsidies, and likewise does not this technical change direct the subsidy back to the producer?

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is substantially correct. If I am in error, I shall welcome a correction but as I understand, all of these moneys will be transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Department of Agriculture, so that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for all practical purposes will be out of the picture.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I may also say that there will be much more flexibility in the use of the money under the Commodity Credit Corporation than there has been under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I want to go on record as saying that I am interested in the fine statement made by the gentleman regarding this matter, because I consider it an expeditious move in relation to the functioning of the flexibility of the subsidy program.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I want to compliment the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Kentucky for explaining this bill in a way that all of us can understand. The gentleman has mentioned the fact that there is a relation between what is being done in this bill and what has already been passed in S. 502. Does anything contemplated in this measure affect the subsidies for copper, lead, and zinc as outlined in S. 502? Will the premiums to be paid for those scarce metals still be continued in the same way through the Metals Reserve Corporation and the RFC?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Nothing whatsoever.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Just foodstuffs?

Mr. WOLCOTT. The subsidies provided for copper, lead, and zinc in S. 502 remain where they are and as I understand it the premiums will continue to be paid in the manner in which they have always been paid through the Metals Reserve Corporation or through the RFC if Metals Reserve Corporation is finally taken over by the RFC.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTINGER. In line with the fine explanation the gentleman has made of this problem, I would be enlightened on why we have to continue enlarging and spending these subsidies for producers when all of us know there is a shortage, and all the producers want to do is to be allowed to produce instead of following this program of burdening the taxpayers with a lot of subsidies when most of us have been opposed to them?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I think the gentleman and I are in complete agreement that eventually all of these subsidies should be eliminated, and as I understand, this is a step forward in that direction which will facilitate the final liquidation of all these subsidies.

The nice part about these subsidies is that they are going to be paid to the producer. The farmer, the livestock raiser, is going to be assured that he will get the subsidy. Of course, it will accomplish the same purpose that has been accomplished in respect to maximum prices that the roll-back subsidies had. The only difference will be that the farmer will get this to encourage an expansion of production, which we need more than anything else in the food line in the country today.

Mr. PITTINGER. But, as a matter of fact, the whole program would be unnecessary if they would let the producers produce. Is there not something else back of this that the gentleman has not mentioned?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Of course, the whole thing would be unnecessary if they would let the prices go up; but they cannot let the prices go up under control sufficient to prevent an inflationary tendency, so we have gone along with this program in that respect.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Is it not true that this becomes really a production-incentive payment rather than a subsidy?

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is my understanding of it.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. The gentleman referred to the fact that all of those on the left side of the aisle had voted against consumer subsidies and some on the right.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I intended to say most of those on the left of the aisle and some on the right.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. A majority of those on the right voted against consumer subsidies.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I think the gentleman from Georgia and most of us are in hearty accord that there was something distasteful, at least, about the payment of these and any other subsidies.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Who is going to set up the conditions which the producers will have to meet in order to be entitled to the subsidy? Many producers might not be entitled to the subsidy.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Anderson, who is now the Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator, will have the obligation and the power to set up this program.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. To make a long story short, as I get it the purpose of this legislation is to centralize authority in the Commodity Credit Corporation, and to eliminate the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to the end that production of the things we need may be increased now.

Mr. WOLCOTT. It also give the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator a great deal of jurisdiction as to the maintenance of prices, so it is a step in the direction of the objectives that are sought by the Republican Food Committee, chairmanned by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]. This is the first step, we hope, toward the centralization of the production, distribution, and pricing of foods under a single head.

Mr. MICHENER. It makes for better administration, for simplified administration, without additional personnel being employed and without additional expense to the taxpayer.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is correct, according to my understanding.

Mr. JENKINS. In that connection, if everything that the gentleman has indicated ought to be done is done, it will



have a very satisfactory and salutary conclusion.

Mr. WOLCOTT. We have been given reasonable assurance that it will be done.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I have observed that the gentleman representing the rural sections, the farmers, are very much interested in this. So am I. I have a great deal of confidence in the Secretary of Agriculture, and I think that under him the matter will be properly handled. What I should like to know is, Where does the consumer come in? What possible benefit will inure to the consumer by reason of this legislation? I have been told that about \$5,000,000,000 has been paid in subsidies. I have not seen any evidence that prices have been held down. Unfortunately people come in demanding higher prices for everything they produce. Today all these commodities are higher, twice as high as they were when the President originally started to hold prices down, to hold the cost of living down. That was his intention, but that has not been accomplished because the producers have taken advantage of it. Unfortunately the consumers, especially the low-paid wage earners, the white-collared people, have been obliged to pay much higher prices out of their earnings.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not think the gentleman is contending that the Office of Price Administration has been a complete failure. Even I believe that the OPA has been very successful in certain lines in keeping consumer prices somewhat in place.

Mr. SABATH. Oh, yes; it has helped the farmer and the producer.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Now, this is how we will benefit your consumer. It should assure more production of vital foods. Your consumers today are not getting enough butter, meat, lamb, beef, or pork production.

Mr. SABATH. You know the reason why.

Mr. WOLCOTT. This is at least a cog in the machinery which may increase the production of beef, lamb, pork, butter, and all of the other commodities which are now subsidized. I think the gentleman is highly in accord with that intent.

Mr. SABATH. You know why the people are not getting butter.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Why?

Mr. SABATH. Because the dairy people are getting such tremendously high prices for milk that they will not use it to make butter. They are selling milk because they can get as much as \$4 per hundred pounds where formerly it was sold at 95 cents a hundred.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I suggest the gentleman take that up with the War Food Administrator.

Mr. SABATH. That is why there is a shortage of butter.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I suggest the gentleman take that up with the War Food Administrator because he has absolute control over that.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is not the proper answer to the question of the gentleman from Illinois that the consumers being numerically far in excess of the number of producers, will be called upon to pay in the form of taxes the money that it will take to carry out the provisions of the act? In the end the consumers are really the producers either by increased cost or by payment of taxes to meet the cost of subsidies.

Mr. SABATH. Consumers are paying right along.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I will say to the gentleman, if we get additional production of vital foods as a result of these subsidies, then they will not pay nearly as much as when the taxpayers have to pay in taxes \$3 for every dollar paid in subsidies as there would be if it was poured down a rat hole by attempting to maintain maximum prices by reason of subsidies such as you have been doing. At least they will get some benefit from these subsidies if the producer is encouraged to increase his production.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. In reply to the window-sill farmer from Chicago, Mr. SABATH—

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. RANKIN. I do not yield.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. I will withdraw that. He is not a window-sill farmer. I doubt if he would know how to farm even on a window sill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Mississippi may withdraw those words.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. In reply to the gentleman from Illinois—

Mr. SABATH. That is better.

Mr. RANKIN. Who talks like a window-sill farmer, I want to say to the gentleman from Michigan that the wheat farmer, the corn farmer, and the cotton farmer would not be receiving real parity today if they got twice as much as they are getting now. If the price of wheat on the farm were doubled and if the price of corn and cotton, on the farm were doubled, they would not then be getting as much in proportion as are the people who are working in defense industries, and others who are enjoying the benefits of this inflation that we have now. The farmers' prices are being held down to the irreducible minimum. They are under no obligation to produce materials to feed and clothe the rest of the country and sell them below the cost of production.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. Is it not a fact that the farmer is receiving three times as much for cotton and four times as much as he did some years ago, and that the same thing applies to wheat and all the other commodities that the farmers raise?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I do not think they are getting three and four times as much.

Mr. SABATH. Everyone will concede that the farmers are prosperous as they have never been before, and they are making more money than they ever did before.

Mr. RANKIN. How about when the exchanges were closed and the commodities went down to nothing?

Mr. SABATH. The figures show that the defense workers are earning less than \$1300 a year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this matter of subsidies has been like a sore thumb here and everywhere for a long time. The best evidence we can get as to what ought to be done here is just to take an appraisal of things and see how much money has been spent and what has been accomplished. The other day we read in the paper about a new subsidy going into effect to the producer of livestock, 50 cents per 100 pounds, but he has got to feed a steer of a certain grade and quality. Then he has got to sell it to an approved slaughterer who will get his authority to slaughter from the OPA. Then he has got to have the carcass inspected. Fifty cents per 100 pounds means on the hoof, that is approximately one cent a pound dressed meat. Would it not be better to increase the price of beef a cent a pound and give the people beef and cut out all the red tape?

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] who spoke a moment ago told about not needing any more personnel. He cannot tell the farmers that. Neither could he explain how a small farmer could qualify. This morning I read in the local paper that in my home county in Pennsylvania they are going to give the farmers wheat insurance now. But 50 farmers must subscribe for wheat insurance, then the Department of Agriculture will set up an agency to administer it. When all is said and done it gets back to this, that the little man who needs it never gets it. It will be just the same as in cotton. You fellows who have these broad cotton acres are the fellows who get the thousands and thousands and thousands of dollars, and not the poor colored tenant farmer down there who is plodding after a mule up and down the field in the heat, and living in a dog house. He is not the man who gets it. It is you rich boys and a few life insurance companies. The little wheat farmer will never get a dollar of this, but it will set up a gigantic agency all over the country. Offices will be opened and clerks hired in every county in the U. S. A. that raises wheat. The gentleman cannot tell me that the county agents are going to administer this. I know better. I worked with the first county agent in my county in Pennsylvania more than 30 years ago when county agents was so new that farmers wanted to know what they sell and I have been working with county agents ever since and I have never seen one yet that administered a Federal program. Not that they could not but the politicians will not stand for it. They want an agency of their own. It



makes more jobs. And cost is never thought of.

This money should be saved and this whole thing should be stopped. The gentleman from Chicago [Mr. SABATH] was quoting prices. I made a speech the other day, comparing the farm situation of today with that of 1937. I recommend the reading of that speech to the gentleman from Illinois. It is in the RECORD of June 23. I proved in that speech that in 1937, before these nuisance agencies were begun, before subsidies and roll-backs were prescribed that the farmer was better off and that the consumer had as much to eat as he wanted. You may talk of 40-cent butter and 45-cent eggs, but the fact still remains that through the years the consumer paid 60 cents for butter and 65 cents for eggs, many times, when his earning capacity was only half what it is today, but he did not complain, and he had butter and meat and eggs three times a day. What we need is more common sense and the elimination of politics and bureaucracies and this huge spending racket. Let us try to get back to common sense, instead of trying to reach every little farmer with a check once or twice a year in the earnest hope that he will be scared enough to vote for the continuation of this thing. I am against all food subsidies. I am a farmer and I come from a long line of farmers. My roots are deep in the soil. We do not want this wheat subsidy. God knows we do not need it. I know hundreds of farmers who get milk subsidies today amounting to as much as \$100 a month, and they are really ashamed to take it. Many are refusing to accept it. They want an honest dollar. Their children do not want to pay ten times as much in taxes in the years to come. Let us get down to common decency and let people pay their bills and let us get somewhere. Our children will pay a dime for every penny we waste today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, 79th Cong.), shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$190,000,000; and (3) not to exceed with respect to butterfat and butter, \$100,000,000: *Provided,* That the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 23, 1945 (Public Law 88, 79th Cong.), for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced correspondingly.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION CONTEST—HICKS AGAINST DONDERO

The SPEAKER laid before he House the following communication from the

Clerk of the House, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Elections No. 3, and ordered to be printed:

JULY 20, 1945.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: From John W. L. Hicks, of Detroit, Mich., in the Seventeenth Congressional District thereof, the Clerk has received two packets of material which the said Hicks proposes as a record in what appears to be an attempt to contest the seat of the returned Member. These packets were not addressed to the Clerk in the manner provided by law nor was the record adduced in the manner contemplated by the provisions of the statutes.

There has also been received in this office a motion of the returned Member, Hon. GEORGE A. DONDERO, to dismiss this attempted action, as well as an affidavit by the said Hicks in opposition to this motion.

Since this action has not proceeded in accordance with the provisions of the statutes, the Clerk is transmitting all of the material received in this matter to the House for its disposition.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HON. CARL VINSON TO BE SWORN IN AT  
THE CAPITOL AS SECRETARY OF THE  
TREASURY

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] is recognized.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the fact that Judge Fred M. Vinson, a former very able Member of the House and of the Committee on Ways and Means, has recently been appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

At the suggestion of Speaker RAYBURN and myself he has agreed to take the oath of office in the Ways and Means Committee room in the New House Office Building next Monday morning at 10:30. It will be an open meeting and everyone is invited who wishes to attend, and I assume that every Member of the House who is in the city will wish to be present.

During my service of 35 years in Congress no appointment made by any Executive has been more pleasing to me, I am sure, nor more reassuring to the country. I congratulate Judge Vinson and the country on his appointment.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the statement I made before the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. It exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing and I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost will be \$298.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include a letter and in the other the text of a resolution and a statement in reference thereto.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a statement.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] may have permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on House Concurrent Resolution 67.

I also ask that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the same resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RYTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a memorial addressed to the President of the United States.

Mr. ERVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial from the Charlotte Observer of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a part of the testimony of Mr. R. C. Kidd before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation on the subject of the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the Veterans' Administration.

This exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing and I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost of printing will be \$182. In view however, of the public interest in the matter, I ask that the extension may be made notwithstanding the cost.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROE of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Metropolitan News of West Hartford, Conn.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include an article from the Montana Standard, of Butte, Mont., of Monday, July 16, 1945.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from one of his constituents.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today at the conclusion of the legislative business for the day and other special orders.









[PUBLIC LAW 164—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 332—1ST SESSION]

[S. 1270]

AN ACT

Relating to the payment of subsidies by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the amount of funds authorized to be expended by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 3 of the Act of April 12, 1945 (Public, 30, Seventy-ninth Congress), shall be increased by such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (1) Not to exceed with respect to livestock and livestock products, \$595,000,000, (2) not to exceed with respect to wheat and wheat products, \$490,000,000; and (3) not to exceed with respect to linterfat and butter, \$100,000,000: *Provided,* That the amounts authorized to be expended pursuant to section 1 of the Act of June 23, 1945 (Public Law 88, Seventy ninth Congress), for subsidy payments on meat, butter, and flour shall be reduced correspondingly.

Approved July 31, 1945.







